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TODAY: STYLE Dynastic Weeds Page 9

America 1996: Looking Inward

Conservative Groundswell Demonizes the United Nations

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa — Ed Dolan, 44, works days as a computer programmer for a long-distance phone company and moonlights as director of the Iowa Sportsmen's Federation, which opposes gun controls. He also spends a lot of time worrying that the United States is menaced by a shadowy plot to take over the world.

"I consider the United Nations the greatest threat to our personal liberty and to this republic," Mr. Dolan said. "Those who promote the United Nations have a plan to make it the center of a world government with unlimited power over the whole world."

Loras Schulte, 46, who was a manager of Patrick Buchanan's winning campaign in Iowa's Republican presidential caucuses this year, agreed: "You don't have to believe in conspiracy theories to know what the UN is trying to do. It wants the power to tax American citizens, to have its own central bank and treasury, to regulate trade between us and other countries. It's a blueprint for a socialist government spanning the world."

Such talk typifies a trend among many rightist Americans to demonize the United Nations and portray it as a central player in a global effort to strip away U.S. national rights and liberties.

Deep suspicions of the United Nations are evident in the frequent alarms — including repeated but unsubstantiated reports of UN "black helicopters" on mysterious missions on U.S. territory — that spread through rightist computer and fax networks and radio talk shows.

As a result, in the debate about what America's attitude toward the United Nations should be, it is the hard-line conservative critique that is heard most often because its adherents are passionate about pushing their views.

Many diplomats and foreign affairs analysts say they believe that persistence has played a key role in creating the worst relationship between the U.S. government and the United Nations in the world body's 51-year history.

The rightist views have found a voice in the Republican majority in Congress, especially among House freshmen, some of whom have joined Senate conservatives in calling for American with-

See UN, Page 8

For Newsweeklies, No Place Like Home

By Robin Pogrebin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If you solely depended on the three major newsmagazines' domestic editions for information and just happened to glance at the covers of those magazines when they came out on Sept. 9, you might not have realized that the United States had launched a cruise missile attack on Iraq the week before.

Instead, Time featured an article on Microsoft Corp., Newsweek on testosterone and U.S. News & World Report on the best colleges in America, with coverage inside of Saddam Hussein's most significant campaign since the Gulf War.

If international news has been noticeably lacking from the recent covers of the news magazines, part of that has to do with the proliferation of domestic news, such as the TWA crash, the Olympic Games, the bomb explosion in Atlanta during the Olympics and the presidential race.

But editors at news magazines and foreign policy experts say there is something deeper: that since the Vietnam War and even more so since the end of the Cold War, there has been a gradual but significant lessening of interest in matters overseas.

"With the end of the Cold War and the vast reduction in the overall threat to the United States, we no longer have enemies, we have dangers," said Mortimer Zuckerman, chairman and editor in chief of U.S. News. "And that obviously has less attraction to a large audience than what existed before 1990. So, yes, there is a diminution of coverage, simply because the issues are less relevant."

So far this year, Time has run five

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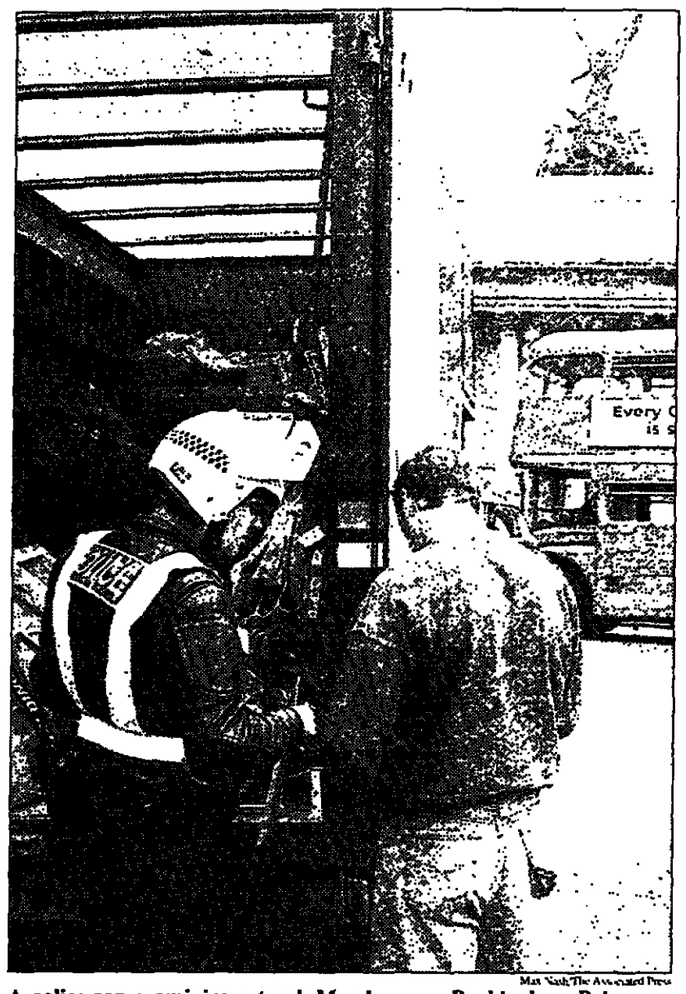

Max Nash/The Associated Press

A policeman examining a truck Monday near Buckingham Palace, as security was tightened after the discovery of a bomb cache in London.

Police Foil 'Significant' IRA Attack, Britain Says

10 Tons of Explosives Are Seized in London; One Man Is Killed

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Anti-terrorist police seized about 10 tons of explosives Monday that they said were intended for use by the Irish Republican Army. The police also shot one man to death in a West London neighborhood during one of a series of raids and arrested five other men.

The authorities said they believed the raids had prevented "significant and imminent" attacks by the IRA. The quantity of explosives seized, they said, was six times larger than that used in an IRA bomb that devastated Manchester's central shopping area in June.

Most of the bomb-making material — including the chemical explosive Semtex — was taken from a warehouse in northern London.

The police said they also seized three Kalashnikov rifles; two handguns, and trucks and other vehicles that they asserted were probably going to be used to deliver bombs. They offered no details about possible targets.

It was the third major police seizure of IRA bombs and bomb-making material since the terrorist organization ended an 18-month cease-fire in February by exploding a bomb at the Docklands office and apartment complex in London.

It was the first raid to involve gunfire. The police, acting under Britain's strict rules of pretrial secrecy, did not disclose details of the shooting, which took place outside a guest house in the Hammersmith section of London, nor did they identify the dead man.

One of those arrested in the raids was an employee of British Airways, the airline confirmed, stressing that they had no reason to believe that the man's activities were directed at the airline.

Despite the string of raids, law enforcement sources said they could not be confident that the police had seriously disabled the destructive capacity of the well-organized group, which they said operated in independent cells across the British mainland and in Northern Ireland.

Sir Paul Condon, chief of the Metropolitan Police, said at a news conference: "I have no doubt that today's operation has frustrated an attempt" by the IRA to "carry out significant and imminent attacks on the mainland with the possibility, indeed the probability, of grave loss of life, serious damage and disruption to mainland cities."

Over the past two decades, the IRA has set off hundreds of bombs, killing hundreds of people and causing billions of dollars in property damage as part of its campaign to force the British to give up control of Northern Ireland.

The organization declared a cease-fire on Aug. 31, 1995, and was soon joined by its terrorist counterparts from Northern Ireland's Protestant unionist community, which demands that London continue to rule the province.

The IRA called off its truce in February, declaring that London, by insisting that the group lay down its arms, had not negotiated in good faith.

Its political wing, Sinn Fein, as a result, has been excluded from multiparty talks now under way in Belfast. Those discussions are designed to lead to a settlement of the sectarian strife that has claimed over 3000 lives.

Since February, the IRA has set off the explosions in Manchester and at the Docklands and detonated several smaller devices.

AGENDA

Clinton Unhappy With Prosecutor

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Bill Clinton suggested Monday that it was "obvious" that the Whitewater prosecutor was out to get him and his wife, Hillary, whatever the truth of any accusations against them.

In an interview on "The News Hour With Jim Lehrer" on PBS, the president was asked about the refusal of Susan McDougal, his and Mrs. Clinton's former Whitewater partner, to testify before a grand jury in Arkansas.

Mr. Clinton responded by citing Mrs. McDougal's lawyer's assertion that prosecutors wanted her to "say something bad about us, whether it was the truth or not."

Asked if he believed that, Mr. Clinton said:

"I think that the facts speak for themselves. There's a lot of evidence to support that."

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 6.28	Down 0.41%
5894.74	139.47

The Dollar

New York.	Mon. close	previous close
DM	1.5128	1.5155
Pound	1.5564	1.5556
Yen	109.92	109.965
FF	5.125	5.1325

The Associated Press/1949

Dorothy Lamour, the pal of Bob Hope and Bing Crosby in their 'Road' movies, died at 81. Page 3.

PAGE TWO *Libya, the Tolerable Pariah State*

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BUSINESS/FINANCE Page 11. *European Car Sales Up, Profits Down*

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Communists, Angry, Want Yeltsin Out

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin's Communist opposition on Monday called on him to resign, fueling a fresh and increasingly intense struggle among politicians who would like to succeed him.

The Communist Party leader, Gennadi Zyuganov, who lost to Mr. Yeltsin in the runoff election in July, turned up the heat Monday.

While on a visit to the Council of Europe parliamentary assembly in Strasbourg, Mr. Zyuganov called on Mr. Yeltsin to step aside, saying the election results were unfair because the Kremlin deceived voters about Mr. Yeltsin's condition.

Yegor Gaidar, the reform-oriented economist who served as prime minister under Mr. Yeltsin, said Monday that Mr. Yeltsin's illness had "largely dimmed the success of his victory in the presidential elections" and added "an unpleasant element of uncertainty to the current political and economic situation."

When Mr. Yeltsin announced two weeks ago that he would undergo heart surgery, he said, "I am not going to delay it." He added that he wanted to undergo the heart bypass operation "the sooner the better," to avoid otherwise what doctors said would be a sedentary lifestyle.

But the timetable for surgery soon now looks doubtful, and Mr. Yeltsin remains confined to a hospital room in Moscow. His health has become more than a series of unanswered medical questions, and more than a question of how to temporarily transfer power and the nuclear control codes to the prime minister.

Although Mr. Yeltsin may survive the surgery and become again the vigorous leader who danced and rallied his way through last year's presidential campaign, his rivals are behaving as if he will not resume his full duties. They seem to be jockeying for a rerun of the leadership struggle that was seemingly settled only two and a half months ago when Mr. Yeltsin won a second term.

The Russian constitution provides for a new election within three months if the president suffers a "sustained inability due to health to discharge his powers."

Over the weekend, Mr. Yeltsin's prospective surgeon, Dr. Renat Akchurin, said that Mr. Yeltsin had suffered a minor heart attack in the days leading up to the July 3 runoff vote against Mr. Zyuganov.

At the time, Mr. Yeltsin's subordinates and spokesman said he was suffering from a cold or had lost his voice. They deliberately misled voters by denying Mr. Yeltsin was seriously ill. Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin was asked July 1 whether Mr. Yeltsin had suffered a new heart attack and he replied, "I noticed no sign of any attack."

Mr. Zyuganov told Reuters that hiding Mr. Yeltsin's condition days before

See YELTSIN, Page 8

The Deafening Silence of North Korea

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

RAJIN, North Korea — If people are starving in North Korea, it is difficult to detect in this remote northeast part of the country, far from the area where floods have ravaged crops for two years in a row. Nor is there any outward sign of the political divisions that are rumored to lurk under the surface of the world's most closed society.

But what was evident to foreigners attending a recent conference aimed at attracting investors to a free-trade zone being set up here was a deadening oppression and economic stagnation. This town and neighboring Sonbong are strangely lethargic, with none of the hustle and bustle found in other Asian countries. "My first reaction was to the silence, the absolute silence," said a European businessman who attended the conference. "Even in China and Vietnam, even under socialist regimes, there are always people shouting, swearing, laughing. But here people don't say a thing."

U.S. defense secretary warns the Koreas against escalation. Page 4.

The three-day government-sponsored conference gave foreigners a rare glimpse into North Korean life. But the view was so restricted that it shed little light on such mysteries as the extent of the food supply and the stability of the government. The two towns had clearly been spruced up for visitors; buildings were freshly painted and potholes newly filled.

People here cannot speak freely. Any foreigner leaving the conference site was followed by security agents.

Because five security agents were listening intently, it was impossible to judge whether Han Bon Soon, 41, a worker in a military factory who was encountered outside his house, was telling the truth when he told a foreign visitor that he ate 700 grams, or 1.5 pounds, of rice a day and that his food consumption had not declined in the last few years.

United Nations food organizations say some North Koreans are eating as

See KOREA, Page 8

For Women in Rwanda, Torment and Fear Live On

By James C. McKinley Jr.
New York Times Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — Some days, when she looks at her round-faced baby boy, Leonille M. feels like she no longer wants to live.

It is not the child's fault. He peers back at his mother with innocent eyes. But the baby reminds her of all her family members who died in the genocide that killed 500,000 Rwandans, most of them Tutsi, two years ago. He also reminds her of the three Hutu soldiers who gang-raped her.

"Everything for me is a tragedy," she said in an interview at a relative's home, surrounded by pictures of the Virgin Mary and the baby Jesus. "Some days, I say maybe it is better for me to have died because I have nothing in this world."

All across Rwanda, women who were brutally raped during the genocide are struggling to care for children fathered by their tormentors, often the same men who killed their entire families. By conservative estimates, there are between 2,000 and 5,000 unwanted children in Rwanda whose mothers were raped during the civil war and genocide, according to a new report by Human Rights Watch.

These children, not yet 2, are known in Rwanda as "*enfants mauvais souvenir*," children of bad memories. They are the legacy of a seldom-talked-about horror during the violence that racked Rwanda for three months in the spring of 1994.

While Tutsi and moderate Hutu were being rounded up and killed by troops of the Hutu-led government and allied militias, hundreds of thousands of women were also being raped or forced into sexual servitude.

The militias were fueled by propaganda that portrayed Tutsi women as high-class seductresses: beautiful women who would corrupt a pure Hutu society. During the genocide, women were raped by individuals, gang-raped, raped with sharpened stakes and gun barrels and held in sexual slavery, some-

See RWANDA, Page 8

Simon Kwong/Reuters

Protesters waving the Taiwan flag and a banner Monday as Japanese coast guard ships surrounded them.

Japan Repels Flotilla Near Disputed Isles

Reuters

KEELUNG, Taiwan — Japanese patrol ships on Monday repulsed a flotilla of Taiwan and Hong Kong activists trying to challenge Tokyo's claim of sovereignty by landing on a disputed East China Sea archipelago.

Seventeen Japanese vessels backed by a helicopter thwarted eight landing attempts by placing themselves between the seven fishing boats and the uninhabited islands, claimed by Japan as the Senkakus but known to Chinese as the Diaoyus. "Down with Japanese

Negotiating a dispute in the 'spirit of ASEAN.' • Ripples of Chinese protest worry Beijing. Page 4.

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Newsstand Prices			
Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	55 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5	S. Africa	R12 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. SH. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	600 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim.$90.00

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Rose Petals and Taboos / **A Stage-Managed Visit**

Libya Under Sanctions: Taste of the Good Life in 'Pariah State'

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI — The other day, visiting foreign journalists were invited to the opening of a hospital here. It was a festive affair, with waiters serving passion-fruit juice and an appearance by Libya's eccentric leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, who dressed as a doctor for the occasion. A camel was slaughtered for good luck.

But the real attention-grabber was the hospital. The lobby was as elegant as that of a five-star hotel, with marble floors and sumptuous leather armchairs. There were beds for 1,400 patients, state-of-the-art German-made CAT scanners — even a test-tube-baby clinic. Parked outside was a shiny white helicopter ambulance.

It was, in short, not what one would expect in a North African "pariah state" whose main reputation in the West stems from its alleged links to international terrorism and, in particular, its refusal to hand over two suspects in the 1988 bombing of a Pan American World Airways jetliner over Lockerbie, Scotland.

A recent two-day visit to Libya included many such surprises, from the CNN broadcasts on the hotel television set to a youthful Barry White fan on a sunny Mediterranean beach. I flew on an Air Libya Boeing 727 that somehow remained aloft despite United Nations sanctions, stemming from the Lockerbie incident, that ban sales of aircraft parts to Libya. I heard my first — and, I hope, last — Libyan reggae band.

In other words, as pariah states go, it wasn't that bad.

To be sure, these are superficial impressions. I visited Libya under highly artificial circumstances, as one of about 50 foreign journalists invited by the government to witness celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the military coup that brought Colonel Gadhafi to power. Our hosts barred us from roaming the city without an escort and filled our schedule with stage-managed events like the awards ceremony for the Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, this year's recipient of the Gadhafi International Human Rights Prize.

Nor is Libya a prime holiday spot, unless you like police states that combine strict Islamic law with the dreariness of Nicolae Ceausescu's Romania. Security problems linked to a violent Islamic fringe are manifested in frequent police checkpoints on main highways. And it is abundantly clear that Libya's pariah status has caused its own share of headaches. Because the sanctions bar international air service to Libya, our journey began with a grueling 16-hour bus ride from Cairo to Tobruk, across the border from Egypt on Libya's Mediterranean coast. There we caught a domestic flight for the last leg to the capital.

On the other hand, the sanctions do not prevent Libya from selling oil, which it has in abundance. That makes Libya far better off than another well-known pariah state, Iraq, which is barred from selling oil under much tougher sanctions stemming from its 1990 invasion of Kuwait. With a per capita income of about $7,000 — 10 times that of neighboring Egypt — Libya is, by regional standards, a relatively wealthy country.

At the hospital, for instance, I fell into conversation with a doctor who had graduated from a highly regarded American medical school. Although he grumbled about inflation and having to drive five hours to neighboring Tunisia to catch an international flight, his life did not sound so bad. He travels to Europe two or three times a year, he said, and vacations with his family at Egyptian beach resorts.

Notwithstanding Colonel Gadhafi's emphasis on "Islamic socialism," the government tolerates a discreet private sector, including stores amply stocked with imported goods.

"There are private schools, private clinics, private hospitals — you can have private anything if you want," the doctor said.

Most Libyans, of course, cannot afford such luxuries: a tube of Close-Up toothpaste costs the equivalent of $10. But the government heavily subsidizes such basic foodstuffs as bread, milk and tomato paste, allowing ordinary people to get by.

Wary of drawing attention from anti-corruption "purification committees," Libya's nouveau riche tend to keep a low profile. Flashy cars and opulent villas are few. But even shabby apartment blocks bristled with satellite dishes.

Reporters got a taste of the Libyan good life at their hotel, Janzur Village, a state-owned beach resort about 15 kilometers outside the capital. True, the service was indifferent and the dining-room menu never varied: grilled chicken and a tomato-and-lamb concoction called "Libyan soup." But the rooms were air-conditioned, with clean sheets and a good view of the Mediterranean. Entertainment, of a sort, was provided by a Libyan band whose repertoire alternated between reggae and Arabic music from midnight until 4 A.M. And if you weren't bothered by the mouth of a sewer at the water's edge, the swimming wasn't bad, either.

Although Janzur Village was filled mostly with foreign journalists and dignitaries, the visitors did get a chance to see bourgeois Libyans at play. Next door was a row of private cottages, one-room affairs where families whiled away the afternoon snoozing on mats or watching television a stone's throw from the gently hissing surf. Some took turns waterskiing behind a rubber dinghy equipped with an outboard.

Eager to chat with someone, anyone, about life in Libya, I approached a young man in a tank top, gym shorts and — promisingly — a pair of Nike Air Jordans. He spoke passable English and was happy to tell me about his passion for American basketball and the soul music of Barry White.

The young man, who gave his name only as Ralph, said he was 21 and a student at Nasser University in Tripoli, where he is studying to be a businessman. He was a great admirer of the United States.

"It's so great country," he said. "It's big buildings."

But asked for his thoughts on Libya's political system, Ralph seemed to lose interest in the conversation. "I don't like politics," he said. "I have no politics."

No one, it turned out, likes to talk about politics in Libya.

An Information Ministry official, when asked why we were not permitted to wander the city on our own, said with an impressively straight face: "It's for your own safety. You are our guest." What that meant, in practice, was an uninterrupted diet of government propaganda, whose tone was set by the English-language banners that hung from the balconies of the hotel. "Welcome our great September Revolution guests," said one.

The hospital gala was a sight to behold, starting with the camel that glumly awaited its fate just outside the main entrance, legs bound with twine and a meat cleaver lying at its side.

Colonel Gadhafi's arrival was heralded by the sound of ululating women, and a moment later he pushed his way into the lobby as nurses showered him with rose petals. As usual, the Libyan leader was surrounded by a retinue of highly irregular bodyguards, including ancient desert tribesmen clutching battered Kalashnikovs and — his trademark — a handful of curvaceous women wearing blue jeans and semiautomatic pistols.

Colonel Gadhafi, patting the petals in his hair, did not look terribly well: His eyes were glassy and his face was creased and pale, almost waxy.

But he gamely allowed himself to be led through an exhibit of Libyan-made pharmaceutical products, including aspirin from a plant at Rabta that the West claims is also used for making chemical weapons.

A plant official asked about the charges replied, "It's nonsense," asserting that the United States wanted to shut down the plant "because it means competition" for its own pharmaceutical industry.

U.S. Expects More Iraqi Challenges

Officials Exhausting Means of Restraint

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Saddam Hussein's periodic challenges to the United States will continue indefinitely, and Washington is running out of military and diplomatic tools to use in restraining him, according to assessments of the most recent confrontation by senior Clinton administration officials.

The lesson of last month's thrust-and-parry episode in Kurdish northern Iraq, officials said, is that so long as Mr. Saddam keeps his troops inside Iraq's recognized borders, and there is no large-scale humanitarian crisis, Iraq's neighbors and other U.S. allies have little appetite for any military campaign large enough to prevent the Iraqi ruler from tweaking the West almost at will.

In their eyes, his Aug. 31 thrust into Kurdish territory to support one of two battling Kurdish factions, the event that triggered the crisis, was an internal Iraqi matter.

"We just assume now that this rash will break out once a year or so," a State Department analyst said.

For the short term, President Bill Clinton's decision to use additional force if Mr. Saddam refuses to comply with U.S. demands remains in effect. The U.S. warplanes sent to the Gulf over the past three weeks will stay there for some time, senior officials said.

The United States has beefed up its military presence in the region from 23,000 troops to 33,000, dispatched sophisticated warplanes to Bahrain and Kuwait and moved a second aircraft carrier battle group to nearby waters.

After a two-day cruise missile barrage against air defense sites in southern Iraq earlier this month, those forces were on the verge of a more powerful, "more destructive" military strike last week until Mr. Saddam stopped shooting missiles at patrolling U.S. aircraft and otherwise backed down, senior officials said.

John Moore/The Associated Press

Government ministers saluting during the playing of the Iraqi national anthem at the opening of the Babylon Festival. The two-week fete was organized to commemorate the splendor of the ancient city Babylon.

While many people at the White House and State Department were privately taken aback by Defense Secretary William Perry's warning of a "disproportionate" response, believing that his wording was impolitic, that was an accurate description of what was contemplated.

While the cruise missile attack was comparatively narrow, a second attack probably would have been more widespread, though still constrained by the desire to avoid U.S. military or Iraqi civilian casualties. Those strikes would have been intended "to remove any foolish ambiguity in Saddam Hussein's mind" about U.S. determination.

Each time Mr. Saddam challenges United Nations Security Council resolutions or restrictions imposed on him by the United States and its allies, "it gets more and more difficult to respond," a senior State Department official said.

What Mr. Clinton's senior foreign-policy and national-security advisers learned over the past three weeks, they said, is that many forms of retaliation against Mr. Saddam are not available, because they have already been used: tight economic sanctions, diplomatic isolation, restrictions on Iraqi flights and troop movements and intrusive international inspections of Iraqi military sites.

In addition, officials said, U.S. allies and members of the anti-Saddam coalition except Britain will not support or participate in military action other than an all-out campaign to oust Mr. Saddam. For different reasons, Turkey, Russia, France, Egypt and Saudi Arabia all opposed further U.S. strikes.

The State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, and other officials said Washington was prepared to take military action unilaterally if Mr. Saddam appeared to be mounting any threat southward to Kuwait or Saudi Arabia and their rich oil fields.

Balkans Polio Outbreak Spreads

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Five new cases of polio have been reported in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo and three other possible cases have appeared in Greece, the World Health Organization said Monday.

A polio outbreak in Albania has killed seven people and stricken 66 others so far, the UN agency said last week. Eleven cases were reported in Turkey and Ukraine earlier this year.

Specialists who gathered at the health organization's European headquarters here last week said there was a risk the disease may spread in the Balkans because of constant migration and poor health care.

After the meeting, the organization contacted health authorities in several Balkan countries, urging them to enhance surveillance to detect any polio cases and accelerate vaccination efforts in the populations at risk.

■ Barzani Snubs Turks

Massoud Barzani, leader of the Baghdad-allied Iraqi Kurds, has turned down a request by Turkey to fight separatist Turkish Kurds based in northern Iraq, a newspaper reported Monday, Agence France-Presse reported from Ankara.

"The Kurdistan Workers Party is Turkey's problem and we cannot solve this problem on behalf of Turkey," Mr. Barzani told an Istanbul newspaper, Cumhuriyet.

Berlin's Return to Glory

A Clean-and-Quiet Building Spree

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Berlin boasts that it is "Europe's biggest building site," but the German capital is especially proud that the gigantic construction effort to restore its former glory is proceeding with a minimum of noise, dirt and disruption.

Cranes galore, dump trucks by the dozens and earth-moving equipment in quantities worthy of an army are much in evidence in the vast expanse of central Berlin, once divided and disfigured by the Cold War wall and now billed as the bustling future heart of Europe.

With Parliament due to move from Bonn into the restored Reichstag building by spring 1999, Berlin remains confident the deadline can be met while respecting Germany's zealous devotion to protecting the environment.

Construction companies are helping to keep pollution and traffic congestion under control with the intensive use of barges and trains to take away earth, sand and mud displaced by the building, and to bring in steel, glass, fine sand for concrete and other materials.

Vigilant Green Party environmentalists are delighted with the triumph of their ideals, even if they are no longer in the Berlin government — and chafe at their Social Democratic and Christian Democratic political foes' getting credit for policies they originally championed.

Hartwig Berger, the Greens' top environmentalist, praised the engineers for "this very good solution" rather than relying on truck traffic." He said he would like to see "more operations like this."

With environmental concerns in mind, a temporary bridge was built over city streets for trucks to shuttle between construction sites and a new railhead. The goal was to keep construction traffic off roads around Berlin's Potsdamer Platz — perhaps Europe's busiest crossroads before World War II, but an immense dead landscape during the Cold War.

On the bend of the River Spree in Berlin's historic center, barges remove excavated dirt and mud to Spandau, at the western end of this sprawling city, and as far away as old brown coal mines at Lausitz, 50 kilometers (32 miles) to the south.

Near the Reichstag building, now being restored for use by Parliament for the first time since the Nazis came to power in 1933, the Spree has been temporarily diverted to allow construction of a system of car, railroad, subway and commuter train tunnels that will pass under the Tiergarten park.

Captain Gerhard Trillhaase, who masterminds barge traffic at the Spreebogen, or bend of the Spree, is both delighted at the prospect of a half-dozen more years of assured work and taken aback by the scale and expense of the enterprise.

From his cabin on the Spreebogen, he surveys a building site involving millions of square meters of office, retail and residential space.

It envelops the hollow shell of the Reichstag, which is being rebuilt according to the plans of the British architect Norman Foster; the Friedrichstrasse station, which links elevated and underground commuter train systems, and Lehrter station, which is undergoing major reconstruction to become Berlin's main train terminal.

The two largest projects — Potsdamer Platz and the Spreebogen government complex clustered next to the Reichstag — between them cover the equivalent of 71 football fields.

Captain Trillhaase, a 45-year-old "Ossi," as former citizens of East Germany are called, was one of 500 employees kept on when the state-owned inland navigation company, employing 3,000 workers, was privatized and sold to a Westerner.

"I never thought the construction project would be so big," he said, "and I still don't understand where all the money is coming from."

To older Berliners, the traffic on the Spree is a throwback to an earlier period.

"I remember the old days," said Martha Elsner, 80, a pensioner. "Then, there were many more boats to see on the Spree and the canals, all packed with coal, sand and other cargo. I always liked to watch them passing by."

Uncrowded streets and public transportation and the general lack of traffic jams seem likely to become a thing of the past as Berlin braces itself for the onslaught of civil servants, diplomats, business people and lobbyists that is expected with the transfer of government here.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air France Increases Some Flights

PARIS (AP) — Air France said Monday it was boosting flights to the United States, Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean and the Pacific during the winter season.

The state-owned airline said it would increase the number of its flights to Los Angeles to 10 a week, up from eight last winter.

Air France also has introduced daily flights to San Francisco, up from six a week a year ago, and Chicago, up from five. The airline was increasing its flights to Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Bamako, Mali; Brazzaville, Congo; Douala, Cameroon; Lagos; Libreville, Gabon; Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and Lome, Togo. Air France said it would continue to operate 11 daily flights to London Heathrow, and five daily flights to London City Airport, up from four previously.

Tanzania Gets Tough With Bandits

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (Reuters) — Tanzania has sent 250 armed rangers to its Serengeti national park with orders to shoot bandits on sight, tourism officials said Monday. The order was given by Tourism Minister Juma Ngasongwa last week after a surge in attacks at tourist sites.

Other measures include a 24-hour radio network, patrols by helicopters and light aircraft, and the hiring of a security expert from Zimbabwe to advise how best to combat the problem.

The Romanian Health Ministry said a meningitis outbreak that has killed 39 people in Romania since July was spread by mosquitoes.

Some 450 people have been stricken. The findings came from the Pasteur Institute in Paris. *(AP)*.

German Passport Holders heading for Singapore in September. 50% off at the stylish boutique hotel in Orchard Road, Singapore.

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IN MEMORIAM

A religious Service will be held on Friday September 27, 1996 at the American Cathedral 23 avenue George V, Paris 8ème at 12.30 p.m. in memory of: The Hon.

Jean Broward Shevlin Gerard

former Ambassador of the United States of America to UNESCO and the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

died in Paris on August 5, 1996 at age 58 from cancer.

Please omit flowers.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America Dry and cooler air will plunge southward through the Rockies and into the northern Plains. The Northeast will be seasonably cool with clouds and sun, and a shower or two. Soaking rains are in store for the southern and central Appalachians from northern Georgia to West Virginia.

Europe Windy and cool with showers and a thunderstorm in Paris and London Wednesday, some sunshine Thursday, then windy with more showers Friday. Very cool from central Europe into Russia with rain and drizzle. Sunny and nice in Athens Wednesday and Thursday, then cooler with Thunderstorms.

Asia Beijing may have showers Wednesday, then sunny and warm through Friday. Pleasant weather is ahead for Tokyo with plenty of sunshine. Thailand and southern Myanmar will have heavy rains, but the rest of Southeast Asia and southeastern China will be warm and humid with a shower in spots.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Algiers	24/75	13/55 s	24/75	17/62 s
Amsterdam	16/61	8/46 pc	16/61	10/50 c
Ankara	29/84	8/46 pc	22/73	6/43 pc
Athens	25/77	16/61 s	24/75	17/62 pc
Barcelona	20/68	12/53 pc	19/66	13/55 c
Belgrade	19/66	8/46 r	17/62	7/44 c
Berlin	14/57	7/44 c	13/55	8/46 r
Brussels	14/57	8/46 s	16/61	10/50 c
Budapest	15/59	11/52 r	12/53	8/46 r
Copenhagen	15/59	7/44 s	14/57	7/44 pc
Costa Del Sol	24/75	15/59 pc	26/79	18/64 s
Dublin	15/59	11/52 sh	17/62	12/53 pc
Edinburgh	16/61	12/53 r	17/62	8/46 pc
Florence	18/66	8/46 r	19/66	9/48 pc
Frankfurt	13/55	7/44 r	12/53	7/44 r
Geneva	12/53	8/43 r	13/55	8/48 r
Helsinki	12/53	4/39 s	13/55	5/41 s
Istanbul	24/75	14/57 pc	22/71	14/57 pc
Las Palmas	28/79	20/68 pc	29/77	19/66 s
Lisbon	21/70	12/53 s	21/70	16/61 pc
London	17/62	12/53 pc	17/62	11/52 s
Madrid	23/73	7/44 s	22/71	12/53 c
Majorca	18/64	13/55 pc	17/62	13/55 c
Milan	17/62	6/43 c	19/66	9/48 c
Moscow	12/53	5/41 s	15/59	7/44 s
Munich	10/50	7/44 r	12/53	4/39 r
Nice	18/64	11/52 pc	18/64	13/55 c
Oslo	13/55	5/41 s	13/55	5/41 s
Paris	14/57	8/46 c	14/57	8/48 r
Prague	7/44	6/43 r	9/48	5/41 r
Reykjavik	12/53	10/50 r	11/52	7/44 r
Rome	18/66	10/50 pc	20/68	11/52 pc
St. Petersburg	12/53	6/43 s	13/55	7/44 pc
Stockholm	12/53	4/39 s	12/53	6/43 s
Strasbourg	14/57	7/44 r	17/62	8/46 c
Tallinn	12/53	4/39 s	13/55	5/41 s
Vienna	16/66	11/52 r	18/66	9/48 c
Vilnius	12/53	6/43 r	11/52	6/46 r
Warsaw	12/53	7/44 r	12/53	7/44 r
Zurich	13/55	6/43 r	14/57	7/44 r

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Abu Dhabi	39/91	22/71 s	35/97	24/75 s
Beirut	31/88	23/73 s	31/88	22/71 s
Cairo	37/99	22/71 s	37/99	19/66 s
Damascus	33/91	15/59 s	39/97	19/61 s
Jerusalem	31/88	17/62 s	32/89	16/61 s
Luxor	41/106	18/64 s	43/109	19/66 s
Riyadh	37/99	13/66 s	38/100	20/68 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Anchorage	6/43	1/34 sn	8/46	2/35 r
Atlanta	31/88	18/64 s	28/82	17/62 t
Boston	16/61	11/52 pc	16/61	10/50 sh
Chicago	20/68	7/44 pc	19/66	9/48 pc
Dallas	35/95	17/62 pc	31/88	19/66 pc
Denver	19/66	7/44 pc	22/71	6/43 r
Detroit	18/64	8/46 sh	19/64	8/46 pc
Honolulu	31/88	24/75 pc	33/91	24/75 pc
Houston	32/89	19/66 pc	31/88	20/68 pc
Los Angeles	26/79	16/61 s	27/80	14/57 pc
Miami	32/89	24/75 s	33/89	24/75 pc
Minneapolis	17/62	4/39 s	16/61	7/44 pc
Montreal	15/59	6/43 pc	13/55	3/55 r
Nassau	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	24/75 c
New York	20/68	13/55 pc	20/68	12/53 sh
Orlando	33/91	21/70 t	33/89	20/68 pc
Phoenix	37/99	23/73 s	36/96	21/70 s
San Fran	23/73	12/53 s	22/71	13/55 pc
Seattle	22/71	10/50 s	20/68	10/50 s
Toronto	17/62	3/37 r	16/61	3/37 r
Vancouver	19/66	8/46 pc	21/70	10/50 s
Washington	23/73	16/61 pc	22/71	14/57 sh

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Bali	31/88	19/66 s	30/86	19/66 s
Bangkok	31/88	28/79 t	30/86	25/77 r
Beijing	33/91	18/64 s	29/84	13/55 c
Bombay	30/86	24/75 c	31/88	23/73 c
Calcutta	33/91	25/77 pc	32/89	24/75 s
Chiang Mai	31/88	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 t
Colombo	29/84	24/75 pc	28/82	23/73 t
Hanoi	30/86	27/80 r	31/88	24/75 sh
Ho Chi Minh	31/88	24/75 sh	31/88	24/75 sh
Hong Kong	28/82	25/77 r	28/82	24/75 sh
Islamabad	42/107	23/73 s	41/106	24/75 s
Jakarta	33/91	23/71 pc	32/89	23/71 pc
Karachi	33/91	28/71 s	35/81	23/73 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	24/75 t	30/81	24/75 pc
K. Kinabalu	31/88	23/71 t	31/88	24/75 pc
Manila	31/88	23/73 c	31/88	23/73 pc
New Delhi	38/102	24/75 s	38/102	26/79 s
Phnom Penh	29/84	25/77 t	31/88	24/75 c
Phuket	31/88	28/79 t	30/86	25/77 r
Rangoon	31/88	28/79 t	30/86	25/77 r
Seoul	29/84	14/57 s	29/84	16/61 s
Shanghai	27/80	20/68 s	27/80	15/59 pc
Singapore	31/88	23/71 t	31/88	24/75 t
Taipei	28/82	24/75 t	30/86	24/75 t
Tokyo	29/84	14/57 s	29/84	16/61 s
Vientiane	31/88	27/80 r	30/86	25/77 sh

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Algiers	27/80	15/59 s	28/79	18/61 pc
Cape Town	15/59	7/44 pc	12/53	4/39 pc
Casablanca	23/73	15/59 s	23/73	18/64 s
Harare	32/71	18/61 r	30/73	13/55 r
Lagos	28/82	22/71 pc	28/82	22/71 pc
Nairobi	29/84	11/52 s	28/82	12/53 pc
Tunis	26/79	16/61 pc	26/79	17/62 c

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Buenos Aires	16/61	4/39 pc	14/57	6/43 pc
Caracas	31/88	25/77 t	32/89	26/79 pc
Lima	20/68	14/57 c	23/73	15/59 pc
Mexico City	25/77	13/55 pc	24/75	14/57 pc
Rio de Janeiro	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	25/73 t
Santiago	18/64	3/37 c	17/62	3/37 pc

Oceania

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Auckland	18/64	12/53 pc	17/62	9/48 pc
Sydney	25/82	14/57 s	22/71	11/52 s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, w-weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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THE AMERICAS

Perot Goes to Court to Join Debates

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Down to what is likely his last stratagem to force his way into this year's presidential debates, Ross Perot filed suit Monday in federal court, portraying the process that led to his exclusion as corrupt and unconstitutional.

In a 41-page complaint filed before Judge Thomas Hogan of U.S. District Court, Mr. Perot's lawyers offered a complicated, step-by-step legal assault on the Commission on Presidential Debates. The crux of their argument is that the commission is required by law to use only objective criteria to determine who should be invited to the debates.

Last Tuesday, the commission ruled that Mr. Perot did not have a realistic chance of winning the election and was therefore excluded from the debates. In making that ruling, the commission relied on 11 different criteria, some of them nominally objective and some nominally subjective.

Russell Verney, the national coordinator of Mr. Perot's Reform Party, said outside the courthouse Monday that Mr. Perot met all of the criteria that he said were objective, that is, he is eligible under the constitution to be elected president by virtue of his age and citizenship and that he is on the ballot and has an organization in all 50 states.

The commission excluded Mr. Perot on the basis of other criteria, including the views of journalists and political scientists that he is not expected to win the election or even a single state.

In their complaint, Mr. Perot's lawyers asked Judge Hogan to grant an injunction delaying the first presidential debate scheduled to be held in the Hartford, Connecticut, Civic Center on Oct. 6 at 9 P.M.

■ Striking Back on TV

In another maneuver, Mr. Perot also sought to buy network TV time to air three 30-second commercials denouncing the Commission on Presidential Debates, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"Where's Ross?" asks an announcer in one.

In another, the announcer asks, "What are they afraid of?"

Both the private debate commission and the Federal Election Commission were named as defendants in Mr. Perot's suit, which insists that he be included in the debates or the forums canceled. The debate commission has prevailed twice before, when sued by third-party candidates in 1988 and 1992.

Presidential debates are scheduled for Oct. 6 in Hartford and Oct. 16 in San Diego. A vice presidential face-off is set for Oct. 9 in St. Petersburg, Florida.

The debate commission had little comment. "We're going to wait and see what the court does. Our attorneys will study whatever is filed," a commission spokesman said.

There was a chance the court would combine the lawsuit with one already filed by John Hagelin, presidential nominee of the Natural Law Party. A hearing in that case was scheduled for Thursday.

President Bill Clinton had urged Mr. Perot be included in the debates and his Republican challenger, Bob Dole, had pushed for his exclusion.

Mr. Dole, asked about Mr. Perot's lawsuit during a campaign appearance in Virginia, said only: "He has a right to file. The commission voted. I didn't vote."

Mr. Verney, speaking for Mr. Perot's party, said that Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole were equally to blame for the shutout. While the Clinton campaign publicly said Mr. Perot should be included, it privately negotiated to keep him out, Mr. Verney said.

Joe Lockhart, a Clinton campaign spokesman, disputed Mr. Verney's account. "We pushed very hard to have Mr. Perot included in the debate," he said.

The Texas billionaire, who participated in the 1992 debates, received 19 percent of that year's vote. Currently, he registers in the single digits in most national polls, which by the commission cited in denying him a debate spot.

Protesters favoring Mr. Perot's inclusion in the debates demonstrating Monday at a Washingtron courthouse.

Away From Politics

• **The supercomputer pioneer Seymour Cray, 70, was severely injured** in a three-car highway crash near Colorado Springs. A Colorado Springs hospital called his condition critical and unstable. *(AP)*

• **The crews of the U.S. shuttle Atlantis and the Russian space station Mir bid farewell** and prepared to separate. Atlantis is due to head back to Earth on Thursday. The shuttle's landing will mark the end of a 188-day stay in space for Shannon Lucid, the longest by an American and a record for a woman. *(Reuters)*

• **A woman who was once ordered shackled to her teenage daughter** because she said she could not control the child died in a car accident on her way home from visiting the girl in a juvenile prison. Deborah Harter, 38, was killed when she was thrown from a car in a four-vehicle wreck on Interstate 26 near Lexington, South Carolina. *(AP)*

Republicans Risk Alienating the Vote-Heavy Northeast

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

VILLANOVA, Pennsylvania — In 1964, Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential candidate, expressed his distaste for the politics and culture of the Northeast by suggesting that it would be all right if someone would "saw off the Eastern Seaboard and float it out to sea." Bob Dole can be excused for feeling the same way.

From Eastport, Maine, to Easton, Maryland, Mr. Dole faces a string of 12 states and the District of Columbia, with 127 of the nation's 538 electoral votes, that seem ready to shut out a Republican presidential nominee for the second election in a row. They include such erstwhile Republican bastions as Maine and New Hampshire and such traditional battlegrounds as Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

These states not only seem poised to hand President Bill Clinton almost half the electoral votes he needs, but to do so by margins so wide that they may sweep Democratic congressional candidates in with him.

That is why many of the Republican governors from the region, who joined Mr. Dole and the vice presidential nominee, Jack Kemp, in this Philadelphia suburb for a rally last week, found themselves trying to convince reporters that the battle was not over.

"Clinton's support is very thin," said the governor of Pennsylvania, Tom Ridge. "The good news is that they slammed Dole for four months" over the summer "when he had no resources to answer them — and he's still in the race."

The 1994 gubernatorial victories in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island, when Republicans replaced Democrats, plus the landslide re-election victories in Massachusetts and New Hampshire and the near-election of the Republican nominee in Maryland fueled optimism within the Republican Party about a regional comeback.

But any comeback will be difficult in a party that has increasingly looked to the South and West in the 32 years since Mr. Goldwater's presidential race. Politicians and pollsters who work in the region said that the party's change in focus and Republican hostility to the federal government have dulled the party's appeal in the Northeast.

Geoff Garin, a Democratic pollster with many clients in the region, said the Republicans "very deliberately set out to become the party of the Sun Belt, and they are paying the price in the Northeast."

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Mr. Garin said, "made New York City the symbol of what he calls 'the failure of the liberal welfare state.' It is not surprising they don't welcome that."

While Mr. Dole, a Kansan, and Mr. Kemp, of New York state, represent the historical Midwest-Northeast base of the Republican Party, the party's congressional wing is now led, almost exclusively, by Southerners: Mr. Gingrich, of Georgia; the House majority leader, Richard Armey, and the majority whip, Tom DeLay, both of Texas; the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, of Mississippi, and the Senate majority whip, Don Nickles, of Oklahoma.

By subjecting Mr. Gingrich and his allies to a yearlong TV-ad assault, the Democrats and their partners in labor, the education industry and the environmental movement have made Northeastern voters "uncomfortable with the southernization of the Republican Party," said a Democratic consultant, Stan Greenberg.

"The Northeast," said a Republican pollster, Ed Goeas, "leans much more toward the Democratic view of an expansive role for activist federal government."

"And the social issues just reinforce that tendency."

The latest public polls put Mr. Dole behind by more than 15 percentage points in every state in the region and show him trailing by 2 to 1 or more in several places.

The shifts from 1992 are dramatic in key states. Mr. Clinton carried New Jersey by slightly more than two points last time. He leads by 28 points in the latest poll. In Pennsylvania, where his margin was 9 points, he leads by 18. In New Hampshire, where his edge was just 1 percent, it has swelled to 21.

Political figures and observers interviewed recently said that a sharp drop in unemployment and the unpopularity of the Republican Congress and its leadership are only two of the reasons for the swing to Mr. Clinton and the Democrats in the Northeast.

However much Republicans like Governor Ridge may challenge it, Mr. Clinton gets political credit for the one-third drop in unemployment in the past four years.

But memories of the recession of the early 1990s are fresh enough that "safety-net issues — like Medicare, Medicaid, minimum wage and unemployment benefits — are very important here," said Tony Podesta, who is helping run the president's effort in Pennsylvania.

Those issues, plus education and the environment, were cited by politicians of other Northeastern states and pollsters who work in the region as bolstering support for Democrats.

But the biggest single factor, they say, is that these voters were the most aggravated by the shutdown of the federal government last winter in a budget dispute. That, more than anything else, made Mr. Gingrich "incredibly unpopular, especially in New England," according to a Democratic pollster, David Petts.

Grass-Roots Revolt Shakes Mexico's Ruling Party

By Julia Preston
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The rank and file of Mexico's governing political party have surprised the country by starting a raucous revolt against the party leadership.

At the party's national assembly, grass-roots members of the Institutional Revolutionary Party rejected the party's top-down decision-making methods and the major positions taken by their highest elected official, President Ernesto Zedillo. Instead, the members moved to assure for themselves a greater share of the jobs and power that the party controls.

The actions last weekend could reverse a 15-year trend in which technocrats with little party experience — among them Mr. Zedillo himself — were favored for top government jobs.

The 4,423 delegates gathered here for the party's 17th assembly also rejected a push for reforms that would have punished party members implicated in corruption.

Although the delegates were critical of Mr. Zedillo's programs and style, they stopped short of opening a rift between the party and the powerful institution of the presidency — the center of the party's power for nearly seven decades. They chose to leave in the hands of the president the most important decision the party has to make: the choice of its candidate for president, which is as good as choosing a successor.

The unexpected outcome of the assembly, the first national party meeting since Mr. Zedillo took office in late 1994, promises to draw the lines of contention more clearly between the governing party and the opposition parties in upcoming elections. It also is expected to make it more difficult for Mr. Zedillo to carry out his liberalizing economic reforms, especially the privatization of petrochemicals and other government-owned industries.

Under the authoritarian one-party system that has governed Mexico since the late 1920s, the Institutional Revolutionary Party elected every president and the overwhelming majority of national legislators, state governors and town mayors. Encompassing a broad range of ideological viewpoints, it has governed by doling out government jobs and patronage, rubber-stamping the proposals of the president and creating a massive machine for winning elections — or stealing them when necessary.

But in the last 10 years, the party has faced challenges from opposition parties on the left and right, which grew from the discontent of Mexicans who rejected its corruption and who sought greater democratic choice. Since Mr. Zedillo became president, his party's popularity has been battered by a recession and by austerity measures, including sharp cuts in government spending that he enacted to get the economy back on track.

Now opposition parties are believed to stand a chance of taking control of Congress in national legislative elections next year.

The Institutional Revolutionary Party also will face the first direct election for the mayor of Mexico City, the most powerful elected position after the president. Polls indicate that the governing party has no more than 20 percent of the vote here.

Mr. Zedillo began to shake up the party after it carried him to a surprisingly strong victory in 1994. He distanced himself from it, leaving it up to its leaders to enact reforms to punish corruption among party officials in government and to build more internal democracy. He also pledged he would be the first modern Mexican president to let the party select the candidate to succeed him rather than picking the candidate himself.

But his proposals unleashed the frustration of party members passed over by recent presidents, who instead chose friends and allies as candidates for top public posts. Although party leaders attempted to restore calm in months of meetings around the country before the assembly, the unrest erupted in a tumultuous debate in a session Saturday that nearly led to blows between delegates and party leaders.

"We have had to suffer the whims of powerful technocrats who send their buddies to be governors and senators, and they don't even know what our party stands for," Antonio Hernandez, a delegate from the state of Puebla, told the assembly. He was met with roaring cheers.

ELECTION NOTES

Showdowns and Yawns

WASHINGTON — In winnowing thousands of recorded speeches of this century's American political oratory down to a mere four-hour video of what every voter craves — excitement, surprise, conflict, leadership — Parker Payson sampled the quadrennial presidential debates but usually hit the fast-forward button.

"They don't really have it," said Mr. Payson, producer of the "Great American Speeches" video who found, against his hopes, no vaulting rhetoric or memorably moving images.

"Great speeches are a function of the need for people to have something to say," he said, having discovered in sampling everyone from Theodore Roosevelt to Mario Cuomo that candidates for the modern presidency have everything to say, and they try saying it every day, often the same way, sooner or later everywhere.

That said, the tolerance of the voting public will be on display again next month when, and if, the Bill Clinton-Bob Dole debates begin and an expected record turnout of curious viewers is registered. In 1992, a record 97 million people tuned in to the third debate between George Bush and Mr. Clinton, showing none of the impatience evinced by Mr. Bush as he checked his wristwatch on screen in the mid-clash of ideas.

Roderick P. Hart, a professor of communications at the University of Texas, said that the first Clinton-Dole debate would be very important: "If the first is a yawner, I don't think Bob Dole has the personality to constantly gather an audience. In an odd way neither personality gives evidence that a great clash is impending because Bob Dole is so mellow and the president is too smooth to say intemperate things." *(NYT)*

Signing On for Defense

WASHINGTON — The nation's soldiers got a raise Monday as President Bill Clinton approved $256.6 billion in defense spending designed to allow the United States "to prevail on the battlefields of tomorrow."

The legislation, signed in an Oval Office ceremony, sets aside $11.2 billion more for national defense than Mr. Clinton had requested. Most of the money will go to buy more weapons and research new ones.

Mr. Clinton said the upgrades were necessary "to ensure that our country remains the strongest force for peace and freedom in the world." He added: "It gives us the technological edge to prevail on the battlefields of tomorrow."

The defense bill also strengthens federal laws against stalking, making it a crime to cross state lines for the purpose of harassing or stalking someone. *(AP)*

Dole Wields 'L' Word

GRAYSLAKE, Illinois. — Bob Dole is now invoking the "L" word, accusing President Bill Clinton of hiding behind moderate and conservative rhetoric to conceal plans for a second term of higher taxes to finance a slew of new "liberal" programs, including another attempt to overhaul the nation's health care system.

In a speech to an enthusiastic crowd here Sunday, Mr. Dole repeatedly described Mr. Clinton as a "liberal" and hinted that the president was secretly developing "a million little plans to spend your money and rob the future of all the young people" during a second term. "He talks like a Republican, but he's a liberal," the Republican candidate said. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

William J. Bennett, a prominent moral arbiter for the Republican Party, on the role of culture in determining attitudes toward drugs: "Culture is more important than politics. I mean, culture is the water in which these fish — these 12-year-olds and 8-year-olds — swim." *(WP)*

Dorothy Lamour, of 'Road' Movies, Dies at 81

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Dorothy Lamour, 81, a film star primarily known in the 1930s and 1940s for portrayals of sarong-swathed South Sea heroines, died here Sunday.

A sultry, dark-haired Louisiana beauty who never actually saw the South Seas until she was nearly 70, Miss Lamour appeared in about 60 films.

In addition to her early "sarong" pictures, she was also the love interest and straight-faced foil to Bob Hope and Bing Crosby in their seven hilarious "road" comedies — among them the "Road to Morocco," to "Zanzibar" and to "Singapore."

The quip-filled "road" movies, Mr. Hope once said, were "like a tennis game with Dottie in the middle, watching."

Miss Lamour told People magazine in 1982, "Mostly they would ad lib, playing with the lines I'd worked so hard to memorize.

"The night before 'Road to Singapore' I naively studied my script like crazy. When it came time, the ad libs started flying every which way. I kept waiting for a cue which never came. In exasperation I said, 'Please, guys, when can I get my line in?' They stopped dead and laughed for 10 minutes."

She once said of those films, "I was the happiest and highest paid straight-woman in the business."

The fabled sarong, the creation of the Oscar-winning designer Edith Head, wound up in the Smithsonian Institution's costume collection, even though, as Miss Lamour remarked, "I made 60 motion pictures and only wore the sarong in about six pictures, but it did become a kind of trademark.

A classic product of Hollywood's star system and studio publicity buildup, she spent years under contract to Paramount Pictures, which promised in ads to show "as much of Lamour as the censors will permit — with or without the sarong."

While popular at the box office, she was considered a limited performer. "The one thing of which nobody ever accused Dorothy Lamour in the '30s was acting," one critic wrote.

As Miss Lamour herself would say, good-humoredly: "I thank God for that little strip of cloth."

Her marquee name, Lamour, was taken from her stepfather's last name, Lambour, which sounded somewhat like the French word for "love."

Poverty forced her from school in her teens.

Hoping to become a singer, she moved to Chicago, where she labored as a store clerk, a waitress, and even as an elevator operator at Marshall Fields department store. A friend working for a radio show made her a last-minute replacement for a no-show guest, and her singing won her an audition with the bandleader Herbie Kay.

She toured with Mr. Kay, who became her first husband in 1935, and headed for New York City, singing at nightspots such as the Stork Club. She also sang for an NBC radio show, "Dreamer of Songs," which brought her to the attention of Hollywood. Paramount signed her for $200 a week in 1936.

That same year, her first film role — and first sarong — was in the title role in "The Jungle Princess," a yarn about a pilot, played by Ray Milland, who crashes his plane in a jungle and finds Ulah, a native girl in a sarong.

The movie, and the sarong, were a hit.

The first "road" comedy, "Road To Singapore," appeared in 1940. They were primarily vehicles for Hope-Crosby antics, with Miss Lamour providing glamour and a deadpan gaze. She also starred in "St. Louis Blues" (1939), "Johnny Apollo" (1940), "Typhoon" (1940), "And the Angels Sing" (1943), "Road to Utopia" (1946) and "My Favorite Brunette"(1947).

With the exception of "Road to Bali" in 1952, she no longer had starring roles after 1950. In the last "road" picture, 1961's "Road to Hong Kong," Joan Collins had the co-star slot with Mr. Hope and Mr. Crosby. Miss Lamour had only a cameo role, a slight that offended her deeply.

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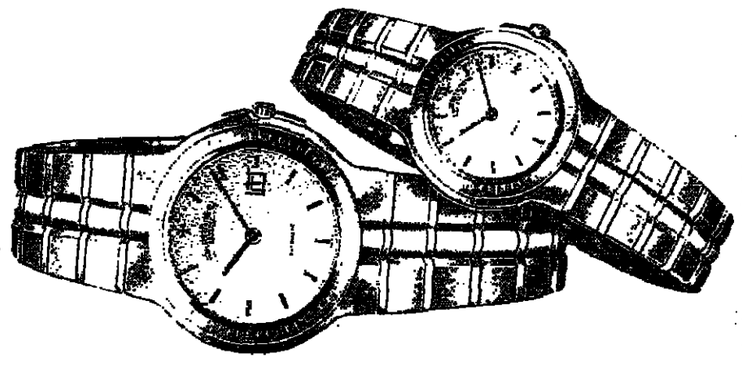

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Ripples of Hong Kong Protest Wash Over a Worried Beijing

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Over the last two weeks, a dispute over uninhabited islands in the Pacific Ocean has given a sneak preview of one of the Chinese government's worst-case scenarios for domestic political upheaval.

The script goes like this: Political activists in Hong Kong take advantage of their limited but relative freedom to hold demonstrations critical of the Chinese government. They hook up with people inside China who, thanks to the proliferation of telephones, pagers and electronic mail, can coordinate nationwide for the first time.

And in the void created by the decay of the Chinese Communist Party's ideological line, the activists can hijack a government theme — such as nationalism — and turn it against the government.

That is what happened last week as Hong Kong activists rallied 12,000 demonstrators to call for military action against Japan because of Tokyo's lax policy toward Japanese nationalists who built a lighthouse on one of the Diaoyu Islands, claimed by China, Japan and Taiwan.

The demonstrators took to the streets, burned a Japanese flag, sang patriotic songs and chanted slogans in the heart of Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong actions reverberated in China, where students and intellectuals of different political stripes were galvanized into signing petitions and calling for their own demonstrations against Japan. The petitions garnered signatures from well-known figures calling for stiffer Chinese actions.

The Chinese government moved quickly to stop the protest over the disputed islands.

Alarmed at this unmanaged political mobilization, the Chinese government moved quickly to stop the demonstrations and prevent this from becoming a model for other protesters.

China has tried to cool the nationalist fervor it had been fostering to its advantage for several months. Last Wednesday, the government deployed extra police to guard the Japanese Embassy and to keep watch over Beijing University and other campuses. It shut down computer bulletin boards at Beijing, Qinghua and Fudan universities, the nation's top schools. And it banished some anti-Japanese activists to western regions.

A leader of the petition drive in China, Tong Zeng, who had been banished during the international women's conference last year, again was sent out of the capital. A Chinese government spokesman in Hong Kong said the petition-drive leader has been sent by Civil Affairs Ministry officials "to work outside Beijing for a while."

Although the Chinese government contained the would-be protesters last week, the week's events raise the question of how China would handle a similar situation after Hong Kong is returned to Chinese rule next year.

China has agreed to guarantee certain rights in Hong Kong, and in the interests of Hong Kong stability might restrain itself from quashing political activists there. Yet it is clear that the Chinese Communist Party would not tolerate such demonstrations anywhere else.

Many people in Hong Kong undoubtedly will put Beijing to the test, trying to take advantage of the opportunity to put the Chinese government in an awkward position by speaking out in a manner impossible in the rest of China. Those demonstrators could risk direct conflict with Beijing over countless issues.

"I'm afraid it's going to be a bad scene," said Arthur Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China during the Reagan administration. "The People's Republic of China will not be able to restrain itself from controlling the political life and intellectual freedom of Hong Kong."

The recent Diaoyu Islands dispute also shows one of the dangers of the party toying with nationalism to provide a new ideological core. The sword of national pride that can be wielded against other nations could turn against the party if people feel the Communists have not done enough to salvage national pride. A leading liberal intellectual asserted that the Chinese government was unwilling to risk conflict with Japan because it craved Japanese investment.

The South China Morning Post of Hong Kong searched Chinese computer bulletin boards last week and found some comments about the government. A writer in Chengdu said he wanted to be Korean because the Korean government resisted the Japanese government in a dispute over a different set of islands. A message at Fudan University in Shanghai asked, "Why has the Fudan bulletin board been closed? Could it be that criticizing Japan endangers the leadership position of our party?"

Anti-Japanese sentiment is a particularly sensitive issue for the Communists in Beijing. Those Chinese yearning for a tougher stand in the Diaoyu Islands will have to content themselves with their imaginations or purchase of the latest in political software.

A Taiwanese maker has designed a program that allows computer owners to wage war with Japan in a video game. The "war" starts with a clash between Taiwan and Japan over the islands, known in China as the Diaoyus and in Japan as the Senkakus. China then joins the conflict.

Negotiating A Dispute in 'The Spirit' Of ASEAN

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Shortly before Japanese patrol ships repelled Chinese nationalists from Taiwan and Hong Kong who were trying to land on disputed islands in the East China Sea, Indonesia indicated how another part of Asia has kept nationalism in check.

Officials in Jakarta said that President Suharto would visit Malaysia early next month for talks with Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad on bilateral

NEWS ANALYSIS

matters, including overlapping claims both countries have to Sipadan and Ligitan, two small islands off the east coast of Borneo.

"Indonesia wants the issue of Sipadan and Ligitan resolved in a family-like manner based on the ASEAN spirit," said General Feisal Tanjung, chief of Indonesia's armed forces. "We do not want to resolve it through conflict, but by peaceful means." ASEAN is the Association of South East Asian Nations, which comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

While Northeast Asia is still riven with ideological differences, mutual suspicion and territorial disputes long after the end of the Cold War, Southeast Asia has resolved or successfully managed many similar conflicts over the past three decades. As a result, it is moving toward closer political cooperation and economic integration.

But Southeast Asian leaders worry that tensions in Northeast Asia could erupt in conflicts that would undermine economic growth and development throughout East Asia by diverting resources into a competitive weapons buildup, upsetting business and investment confidence in the region.

"If the present concentration of economic growth and cooperation prevails in East Asia for another 10 to 20 years, Asia will be transformed," Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister, said at an international conference in Beijing the other day. "But there are dangers that the mood could change and attention could be diverted by disagreements between East and West, and among East Asians themselves, which would dispel this optimistic mood and disrupt the present concentration on cooperation and growth."

Much of the cohesion in Southeast Asia comes from ASEAN. Formed in 1967 following a damaging period of armed confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia, which then included Singapore, ASEAN sought to advance regional cooperation in as many areas as possible.

An ASEAN Free Trade Area is being formed that will allow most goods in the region duty-free movement across borders by 2003. Vietnam and three prospective new members of the group — Burma, Cambodia and Laos — will be given several years longer to meet the open trade deadlines.

ASEAN has provided a useful framework for settling political and security problems among its members, and for promoting economic collaboration.

There is little doubt that Indonesia and Malaysia will either resolve their dispute over the Sipadan and Ligitan islands through bilateral negotiations, or agree to refer the issue to the International Court of Justice for adjudication.

Singapore and Malaysia have already chosen the latter course to end a conflicting claim to ownership of an island-lighthouse. And Thailand and Malaysia have agreed to turn a 7,250-square-kilometer area of overlapping claims in the South China Sea into a joint development zone for natural gas and oil production.

Some Asian and Western officials say that Northeast Asia urgently needs its own multilateral forum, similar in structure and style to ASEAN, to ease tensions.

Yukihiko Ikeda, the Japanese foreign minister, appeared to support such a proposal in May when he spoke of the need to establish a new mechanism to build mutual confidence in the region. "As a country in Northeast Asia, we should devise concrete ways of improving mutual confidence in the region," he said.

Mr. Ikeda will meet his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, at the United Nations in New York this week to discuss relations between Japan and China, including their dispute over the small and barren East China Sea islands known as the Senkakus by Japan and the Diaoyus by China.

Japanese nationalists sailed to the islands this month and repaired a makeshift lighthouse that had been damaged in a typhoon. Their landing sparked anti-Japanese protests in Chinese communities in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan as well as on mainland China, leading to Monday's confrontation between Japanese patrol ships and boats carrying Chinese protesters.

Paul Evans, director of Canada's Joint Center for Asia Pacific Studies, said that a major obstacle in the way of setting up a representative ASEAN-style forum for Northeast Asia is that the "level of trust, familiarity and confidence that exists in discussions in Southeast Asia doesn't exist in Northeast Asia."

The Korean Peninsula remains bitterly divided, as do mainland China and Taiwan. Japan, which occupied much of Northeast Asia before and during World War II, is still feared and resented by its neighbors. Japan also has island and maritime boundary disputes with China, Taiwan, South and North Korea, and Russia.

Perry Warns Koreas Against Escalation

Submarine Mission Was 'Not Routine'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — William Perry, the U.S. defense secretary, on Monday rejected North Korea's assertions that the submarine that ran aground in South Korea was on a routine mission, but he cautioned both sides against letting the incident escalate.

At a press conference in Stockholm, Mr. Perry said: "All of our evidence suggests that the North Korean submarine was not on a routine mission, so I would reject the North Korean explanation of that mission. Having said that, it is very important not to let this incident escalate." Mr. Perry made the statement after holding talks with his Swedish counterpart, Thage Peterson.

Pyongyang said that the 325-ton Shark-class submarine had been on a routine training mission in the Sea of Japan and had strayed south last Wednesday because of engine trouble.

The vessel ran aground off South Korea's east coast 100 kilometers south of the Demilitarized Zone separating the two Koreas.

But the Defense Ministry in South Korea quoted the sole North Korean prisoner captured alive as saying that the submarine had been on an infiltration mission to drop off and pick up reconnaissance agents.

The incident triggered a huge manhunt, and drew condemnation from Washington and concern from the UN Security Council. It raised conservative voices in Seoul calling for a revision of the country's policy toward the North.

Southern forces killed nine intruders, found the bodies of 11 believed to have been killed by their own colleagues, captured one North Korean alive, and lost three of their men. One civilian also was killed accidentally by Southern forces as they continued hunting for five North Koreans thought to be still on the loose.

South Korea dismissed Pyongyang's explanation and maintained that the intrusion was a military provocation.

"The North Korean explanation about the vessel is nonsense," a Defense Ministry spokesman said. "It is not worthy of consideration. It is nothing but North Korea's habitual deceitful policy to defuse criticism. The intrusion was a carefully planned infiltration."

A statement by Pyongyang's Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, carried by the official Korea Central News Agency, said the vessel had been on a routine training mission when it developed engine trouble and ended up on rocks off Kangnung.

The statement said, "It seemed that its crew were left with no other choice but to get to the enemy side's land, which might cause an armed conflict."

It added: "The South side must unconditionally return to the North the submarine and its crew including the dead bodies at once."

The statement said that the submarine carried no heavy weapons and that there were only small arms on board.

The South Korean joint chief of staff, however, said a rocket launcher had been found on board.

The South Korean Parliament brushed aside Pyongyang's claims of innocence and, in a rare display of political unity, adopted unanimously a resolution condemning the North.

The South Korean National Assembly said, "The act of infiltrating armed troops by a military submarine is not simply an espionage activity, but an explicit military provocation and can never be tolerated."

It called on the international community "to recognize the reality that the Cold War still persists on the Korean Peninsula and to cooperate in deterring North Korea's aggressive acts."

In a veiled criticism of the military's handling of the intrusion, the resolution urged the government to take measures to respond to guerrilla operations more quickly and to restore the public's trust.

The mission to hunt down the intruders claimed its first civilian fatality when South Korean troops accidentally killed a man clambering up a mountain in search of wild mushrooms, a military official said. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Kim Jae Hwan/Agence France-Presse

Protesters opposed to aid for Pyongyang making their case Monday in Kangnung, South Korea. The protest, which drew 10,000 people, was sparked by the incursion of a submarine carrying infiltrators from the North.

Bhutto Calls Her Brother's Killing a 'Conspiracy'

The Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said the shooting death of her estranged brother was a "conspiracy" to destabilize her government, national newspapers reported Monday.

Murtaza Bhutto, who was opposed to his sister's government and had called for her overthrow, died Friday in a gun battle with the police outside his house in southern Karachi.

Miss Bhutto said she believed her brother was targeted, but she did not say by whom. Seven of his supporters also died.

"Murtaza's death was not the result of cross-fire, but of a definite target shooting." The Dawn newspaper quoted Miss Bhutto as saying. "The way he was shot was a clear case of intentional killing."

It "was clearly a conspiracy to plunge the nation into crisis," she told party workers and reporters who had come to her family home in rural Sind to offer their condolences.

Mr. Bhutto died after police stopped his motorcade outside his home following a rally against his sister. The police say Mr. Bhutto's supporters opened fire and the police retaliated.

But several witnesses said the first shot fired hit Mr. Bhutto in the neck, though it is not clear who fired it.

Miss Bhutto said her brother lay bleeding for nearly an hour before being taken to a nearby hospital that was not equipped to handle the medical emergency.

Supporters of Mr. Bhutto also said his death was intentional.

"It was a preplanned brutal murder," said Rao Rashid, a longtime worker of Mr. Bhutto's. He blamed the police and Pakistan's often independent intelligence agencies.

Mr. Bhutto and his sister had been at odds for several years over the future of the dynasty founded by their father, who was overthrown in a bloodless coup in 1977 and hanged two years later by the military dictator.

His followers want his widow, Ghinwa, a Lebanese, to take over the leadership of his faction of the Pakistan People's Party.

■ 21 Gunned Down at Mosque

Masked gunmen opened fire Monday on Sunni Muslims praying at a mosque in Multan, southern Punjab, killing 21 people and wounding at least 33, The Associated Press reported from Islamabad.

No one claimed responsibility for the killings, but officials said they believe it may have been retaliation for the shooting death Sunday of a Shiite Muslim leader in Bawahalpur, 80 kilometers south of Multan.

The early morning prayers had just begun at the Majid Al Khair mosque when gunmen burst in and sprayed the mosque with machine-gun fire, witnesses said. The gunmen then fled.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Sri Lankans Claim Heavy Rebel Toll

COLOMBO — Sri Lankan troops killed or wounded more than 200 Tamil Tiger rebels in their first major push against the guerrillas in more than a month, a military spokesman said Monday.

But the rebels put up a stiff fight against troops who on Sunday advanced on their northern Kilinochchi stronghold, backed by tanks, artillery and air support, military officials said.

"Our troops are digging in in the newly captured area three kilometers from Kilinochchi," a military spokesman said. "We met heavy resistance."

The rebels struck in the east on Monday, ambushing an army patrol in Batticaloa and killing five soldiers, he said.

The military spokesman said ground troops and rebel radio transmissions intercepted by the army indicated more than 200 casualties among the Tigers in Sunday's action, but he was unable to say how many had been killed. *(Reuters)*

Rao Is Replaced

NEW DELHI (Combined Dispatches) — India's Congress (I) Party on Monday elected a veteran leader, Sitaram Kesri, as its provisional president to replace former Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, the United News of India said.

The agency quoted party sources as saying that Mr. Kesri was elected by the party's Congress Working Committee to be interim president after the departure of Mr. Rao, who resigned on Saturday after a court summons in a criminal conspiracy case.

Mr. Kesri was chosen to lead the Congress until party elections, which are scheduled to be held later this year. *(Reuters, AFP)*

15 Hurt in Kashmir

JAMMU, India — Suspected separatist guerrillas set off a hand grenade at an election rally being addressed by a Kashmiri leader, Farooq Abdullah, on Monday, wounding 15 people, the police said.

They said Mr. Abdullah was not wounded in the attack at Kishtwar, 240 kilometers (150 miles) east of Jammu, the winter capital of the troubled state of Jammu and Kashmir. It was the second attack on Mr. Abdullah during an explosive month-long poll campaign. *(Reuters)*

Dhaka Targets Rats

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Armed with traps, poison and cats, more than a million farmers fanned out across Bangladesh on Monday in an annual drive to kill the rats that destroy nearly one-third of the country's grains each year.

Every rat tail turned over to the government during the monthlong drive will fetch the equivalent of 14 U.S. cents, and anyone who kills more than 10,000 rats gets a color TV, an attractive bonus in a nation where many people cannot afford a portable radio.

Unlike previous years, authorities this year went into villages and trained more than 1.2 million peasants on how to kill the rodents efficiently. They also equipped the farmers with cats, traps and pesticides. *(AP)*

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EUROPE

Aris Saris/The Associated Press

Supporters of Costas Simitis whooping it up in the streets of Athens after the Socialists' electoral victory.

Greek Chief Vows Economic Rigor

Simitis's Goal: Climb EU Ladder

Reuters

ATHENS — The triumphant Socialist prime minister, Costas Simitis, vowed Monday to change the face of Greece and bring the European Union's poorest member in line with its partners.

Bolstered by a strong election victory Sunday, Mr. Simitis will name a cabinet in a few days to take on Greece's chronic economic problems by carrying out disciplined, pro-European policies.

He received a mandate Monday from President Costis Stephanopoulos to form a government within three days.

With his hands freed by a new four-year term, Mr. Simitis is expected to ignore in-party politicking and name a fresh and more efficient cabinet bearing his personal stamp.

Mr. Simitis has made it clear that he wants to reinvent Greece's image, changing it from that of an indebted Balkan backwater to a modern European country with a competitive economy.

"My partners and I have the huge responsibility of leading Greece into the 21st century," he said after winning the election Sunday. "Today's victory belongs to all those lively and creative forces who believe in the competitiveness of the Greek economy."

In stark contrast to his predecessor and mentor, Andreas Papandreou, who scored three landslide Socialist election victories on populist, free-spending pledges, Mr. Simitis, who succeeded Mr. Papandreou after his death in June, promised diligent, hard work.

"He is methodical and has a step-by-step approach," a Western diplomat said. "He has done an exceptional job in his first eight months by reknitting tattered relations with the European Union and the United States."

Socialist Party sources said the prime minister would like to retain his economic ministers to signal stability to the financial markets, which welcomed the victory.

National Economy Minister Yannos Papandoniou, who sharply cut chronic double-digit inflation to 8.5 percent in August, was expected to continue to work toward Greece's EU targets.

Next year, he must curb public hiring and cut spending by $1.2 billion to trim the public debt.

Mr. Simitis also wants to keep Finance Minister Alexandros Papadopoulos, who proved an effective tax collector and must work to trim a big deficit in next year's budget. But the prime minister may not be able to persuade him to remain at the ministry, one of Greece's toughest.

Education Minister George Papandreou, son of the late Socialist leader, is a possible replacement for Foreign Minister Theodoros Pangalos, who is notorious for offending Greece's allies with his frank comments.

With almost all votes counted Monday, the Socialists had 41.5 percent of the vote and 162 deputies in the 300-seat Parliament; the New Democracy conservatives won 38.17 percent of the vote and 108 deputies.

The New Democracy leader, Miltiadis Evert, resigned after his defeat. The succession battle in his party is sure to weaken opposition to Mr. Simitis's policies.

Le Pen Says Paris's Pressure Aids Him

Reuters

PARIS — The French far-right leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, said Monday that government efforts to outlaw racist rhetoric had bolstered his National Front, and accused mainstream parties of plotting to drive him from politics.

"What are they going to do to me? Gas me? Assassinate me? Machine-gun me? What can they do to force people to vote for the 'Gang of Four'?" he said in a television interview, referring to the four mainstream parties.

In local by-election runoffs Sunday, candidates from the governing center-right edged out the National Front with support from the left in the southern city of Toulon and in Chaville in suburban Paris. The Front candidate had been leading in first-round voting.

Mainstream politicians hailed the left's decision to support rightist candidates in a "Republican Front" intended to keep Mr. Le Pen's far-right backers out of office. But they also acknowledged that the National Front's results were higher than in previous elections in those districts.

In Nice on the Riviera, the National Front candidate led after an initial round of voting Sunday for a departmental council post.

In Chaville, the government-backed candidate "was saved only by Socialist and Communist votes," said the defeated National Front contender, Sophie Brissaud.

"Every day, more French people are giving their support to the National Front," she added. "Our growing strength is inevitable."

Mr. Le Pen accused the government of trying to cripple him with a plan to strengthen French laws against inciting racial hatred. This month, he said racial inequality was "obvious" and "a fact."

Justice Minister Jacques Toubon subsequently prepared draft legislation for Parliament, after concluding that existing laws were too weak to prosecute Mr. Le Pen for those statements.

Mr. Le Pen called the draft a "totalitarian law" that, he added, "obviously targets the National Front."

Former Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, however, said that attacking Mr. Le Pen in court would only increase his popularity in opinion polls. "We are playing into Le Pen's hands," he said on TF1 television Sunday.

Saying the government had "formidable weakness," Mr. Le Pen added, "I intend in the days ahead to fight back, and to press the National Front's advantage."

BRIEFLY EUROPE

NATO Sees Big Role for France

PARIS — The secretary-general of NATO on Monday promised France a major role in the Atlantic alliance's command structure once it is fully reintegrated into the military wing, which it left in 1966.

In addition, Javier Solana Madariaga endorsed calls by President Jacques Chirac of France and the United States for a summit meeting in mid-1997 of representatives of NATO's 16 nations, Russia and East European candidates for membership to approve a new security architecture for Europe.

"France's role will be very, very important," the secretary-general said after talks with Mr. Chirac. "It must play a role proportionate to its capabilities and its importance. I hope we will be able to find a solution so that France as well as Spain, which are moving closer to NATO, can be comfortable in the new command structure." *(Reuters)*

French Unions Call for Strike

PARIS — France's largest public sector unions on Monday urged about 4 million state workers to strike for 24 hours on Oct. 17 to press for wage increases and to protest the government's plans to reduce state payrolls.

"This is an appeal for a 24-hour strike. We are going to do all we can to make sure it succeeds," said Philippe Antoine, deputy director of the federation of civil service workers at the giant CFDT union.

Union officials said the appeal for a "national day of action, strikes and protests" would hit all public sector functions, including hospitals, state agencies and local governments.

About one in five employees in France works in the civil service at the national or local level. Unions say that workers are taking the brunt of the government's austerity policies. *(Reuters)*

Austrians Find U.S. War Caches

VIENNA — Austria said Monday that it had found 900 guns, 50 anti-tank weapons, thousands of hand grenades and bullets and more than three tons of explosives hidden by Americans as a precaution against a postwar Soviet takeover.

Interior Minister Caspar Einem, presenting some of the weapons found in five months of digging in remote areas of the nation's forests, said he would probably try to auction them off to Americans who expressed interest. Selling the guns would help cover some of the 5 million schilling ($500,000) cost of retrieving them, he said.

The weapons were hidden in 79 caches between 1950 and 1954, when U.S. and other Allied troops were stationed in Austria after World War II.

Mr. Einem said most caches were deep underground and would not have been readily accessible to resistance fighters who were supposed to use them for sabotage if the Soviets invaded Austria. *(AP)*

Berlusconi's Brother on Trial

BRESCIA, Italy — The trial of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's brother and another ally — on charges of plotting to discredit and blackmail an anti-corruption magistrate — opened Monday in this northern Italian city.

Paolo Berlusconi and Cesare Previti, defense minister in Mr. Berlusconi's short-lived government, are accused of trying to blackmail Antonio Di Pietro into resigning from his post.

Mr. Di Pietro headed the far-reaching anti-corruption campaign that exposed much of Italy's political and business elite. He also directed a corruption inquiry into the former prime minister's dealings.

Mr. Previti was a lawyer with Mr. Berlusconi's media empire Fininvest and is an influential member of his rightist party, Forza Italia.

Paolo Berlusconi, a businessman, runs the rightist newspaper Il Giornale and also has a hand in Fininvest's activities. He has been implicated in several other anti-corruption investigations. *(AFP)*

Now It's the Bosnia Diplomats Warring

5 Nations in Contact Group Dispute When to Lift Sanctions on Serbia

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Now that Bosnian voters have had their say, diplomats have engaged in the opening skirmishes in what promises to be a long battle over the functioning of Bosnia's future political institutions.

Unlike the electoral contest, the diplomatic one is taking place largely behind closed doors. In addition to the now-routine shouting matches between rival Bosnian factions, serious tactical differences have re-emerged in the five-nation international Contact Group on Bosnia. By the end of last week, the arguments had become so pointed that a U.S. negotiator accused the British government of undermining Washington's bargaining position with the Bosnian Serbs.

The key point at issue is the final lifting of international economic sanctions against Serbian-led Yugoslavia, which also includes Montenegro. The sanctions were suspended after the Dayton peace agreement last November. According to the UN Security Council, the sanctions were to have been abolished 10 days after the Bosnian elections. The United States is trying to delay this to maintain political pressure on the Bosnian Serbs.

"This is one of our last and most important pieces of leverage," a high-level American source said. "Unfortunately, the British are not supporting us. This is the British and the Russians against the Germans and the Americans, with the French somewhat in between."

The United States fears that the lifting of sanctions against Yugoslavia will remove any incentive for the Bosnian Serbs to take part in a fully functioning Bosnian presidency, as envisaged in the Dayton agreement. The newly elected Bosnian Serb representative on the presidency, Momcilo Krajisnik, is refusing to travel to the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, for the inaugural meeting of the body because the city is under the control of Muslims.

The new U.S. position on sanctions was conveyed to President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia in Belgrade at mid-month by Assistant Secretary of State John Kornblum, the administration's point man for Bosnia, and his predecessor, Richard Holbrooke, who negotiated the Dayton accords. Mr. Kornblum said he told Mr. Milosevic that sanctions against Yugoslavia would not be lifted until "implementation of the election package."

The American formula is deliberately vague, but it implies that Washington will not agree to lift sanctions until after the inauguration of Bosnia's new political institutions. These consist of a three-man presidency, with the Muslim leader Alija Izetbegovic, the biggest vote-getter in the Sept. 14 election, as chairman, and a central Parliament and government.

A British official said Britain had "reservations" about attempts by the United States to "move the goal posts on sanctions" against Yugoslavia by linking the issue to a successful meeting of the Bosnian presidency. He said London agreed with Washington on the goal of persuading the Bosnian Serbs to take part fully in Bosnia's central institutions.

A further point of disagreement between the United States and its allies is over the site of the first meeting of the Bosnian presidency. Washington is insisting it take place in Sarajevo, the traditional Bosnian capital. The British have accepted a fallback position proposed by the international mediator, Carl Bildt, suggesting the meeting be held this week in New York, during the annual UN General Assembly.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Kornblum dismissed the idea of a major rift between Washington and London over tactics toward the Bosnian Serbs, and rejected the idea that the British were being "unhelpful." But he confirmed that the United States opposed a meeting between Mr. Izetbegovic and Mr. Krajisnik in New York without a prior meeting in Sarajevo.

Other U.S. sources were more scathing about the British.

"These are huge differences that go to the core of what we are trying to do," a negotiator said. "Either the British are not really trying to keep the country together, or they do not understand the implications of what they are doing." He singled out the British ambassador to the United Nations, Sir John Weston, as being "particularly difficult."

Maltese Prime Minister Calls Elections for Oct. 26

Reuters

VALLETTA, Malta — Prime Minister Edward Fenech Adami announced Monday that general elections would be held Oct. 26, eight months before the expiration of his mandate. He said he had advised the president to dissolve Parliament.

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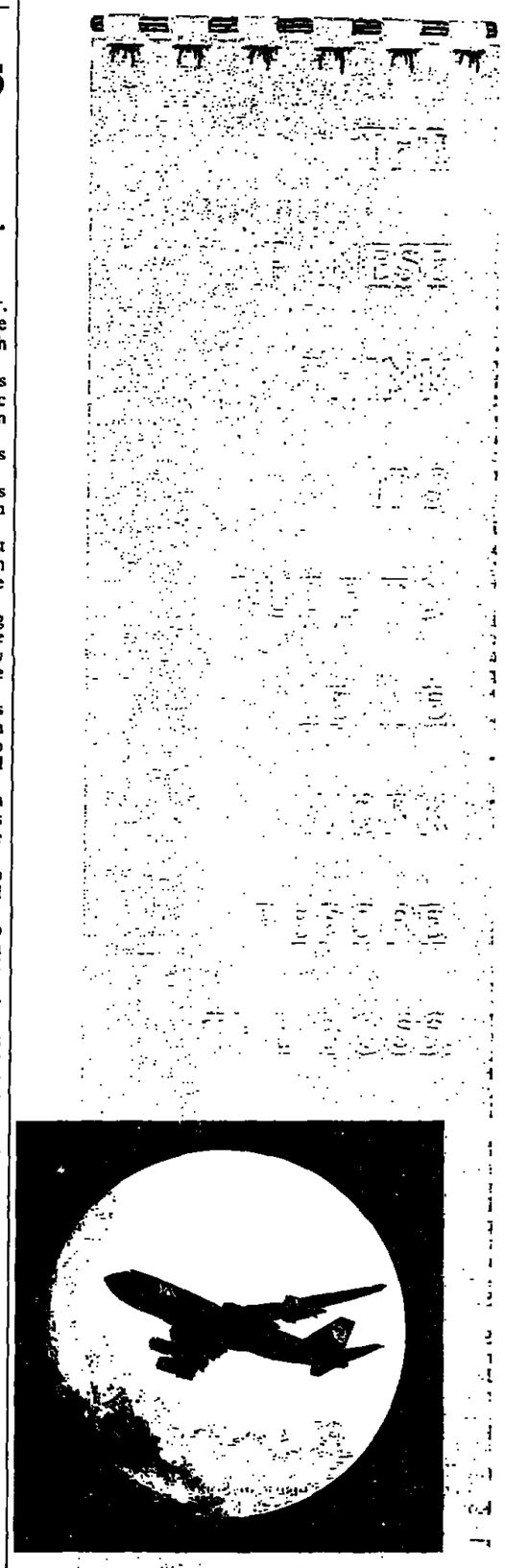

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Drugs and Crime

After dwelling for weeks on the economy, Bob Dole has begun attacking President Bill Clinton on drugs and crime. As a tactical matter, Republicans may be right to try to add to Mr. Dole's central proposal, a 15 percent tax cut that has failed to excite voters.

President Clinton, however, has moved shrewdly to preempt criticism on these two social issues no less than everywhere else. The Republican candidate's poor gun-control record makes it unlikely that he can reclaim the crime issue for his own.

As for drugs, both Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole are right to call for more leadership, and right to accuse each other of ignoring the problem until fairly recently.

A debate about two such emotional issues is certainly welcome.

Crime has been generally on the decline, especially in many big cities, but there is much that can still be done to help local police departments combat crime and curb the use of guns.

The rise in drug use among American teenagers over the last few years is also a cause for concern. Drugs are less prevalent than they were in the 1980s, and substantially less than in the 1970s, but a national survey showed recently that 10.9 percent of teenagers used drugs at least monthly in 1995, up from 5.3 percent in 1992.

When Mr. Clinton took office, drug programs seemed like they would be a good place to cut spending, especially in the new era of budget stringency. That was before the upsurge in drug use among teenagers. As a result, funding is now headed back up to record heights.

What is missing is an elevated discussion about priorities.

Two-thirds of the money spent by the federal government is still concentrated on interdiction, including stepped-up border policing and aid to drug crackdowns in other countries. Unfortunately, neither Mr. Dole nor Mr. Clinton is calling for a redirection of efforts to promote education, prevention programs and treatment in communities where drugs flourish.

For Mr. Dole to accuse Mr. Clinton of responsibility for the increase in drug use is no surprise, but surely it is a stretch. True, some experts say that after the favorable trends of the last two decades, many Americans have become complacent about the danger of drugs.

In addition, a survey by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University has found what its chairman, Joseph A. Califano Jr., calls "an air of resignation" among parents who came of age in an era of greater tolerance toward drugs.

These attacks, however, are not so much about drugs as about Mr. Dole's attempts to invigorate the "character issue." They allow the Republican campaign to run commercials recycling Mr. Clinton's clumsy comments about not inhaling and joking that he would inhale if he had the chance to try marijuana again. His comments never inspired much confidence, but neither have Mr. Dole's clunky repetitions of "Just don't do it!"

Mr. Dole's legislative record on guns, meanwhile, undercuts his campaign effort to depict himself as tough on crime. The former Republican senator has done little to take guns out of the hands of criminals. It was hardly a surprise that the Fraternal Order of Police, a 270,000-member union that had never before endorsed a Democrat, came out for Mr. Clinton last week, following earlier endorsements by the National Association of Police Organizations and the International Union of Police Associations.

Mr. Clinton's solid record on guns includes standing up to the gun lobby to help enact the assault weapons ban and the Brady bill, which requires a waiting period for handgun purchases.

As the Senate's Republican leader, Mr. Dole was in a position to help but instead voted against the Brady bill and opposed the assault weapons ban. Lately, he has withdrawn his support for repealing the ban on assault weapons, but he has not matched Mr. Clinton's unequivocal pledge to veto repeal legislation.

Crime and drugs are highly charged subjects that involve asking voters which candidate they trust in their hearts to come down on the right side of the issue. Americans would do better to evaluate the records that both candidates have compiled.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Hawaii's Foolish Idea

In a recent plebiscite, 73 percent of participating native Hawaiians voted for sovereignty — more specifically, for organizing a convention that will "propose a native Hawaiian government."

While this is unlikely to lead to a rebirth of Hawaiian independence anytime soon, some Hawaiians are clearly hoping for such an outcome. In the meantime this rather foolish exercise is likely to fuel debates over land titles and reparations and bring home to Americans issues that today trouble much of the world, often in far more violent ways — issues of ethnicity and citizenship, of redressing past wrongs vs. getting on with life.

No one disputes that history has roughly treated native Hawaiians — meaning descendants of those who settled the islands 1,000 years ago or more. Like American Indians, they were ravaged by disease when white explorers arrived. In 1893, their independent kingdom was taken over by white businessmen backed by U.S. Marines, who soon turned the islands into a U.S. protectorate. Native Hawaiians are now a disproportionately impoverished minority.

One hundred years after that coup d'etat, Congress passed, and President Bill Clinton signed, a resolution that not only apologized but also acknowledged that Hawaiians "never directly relinquished their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people or over their national lands." That further fueled the sovereignty movement, which persuaded the state to help fund this summer's plebiscite. Only 200,000 people, or about 17 percent of the state's population, were eligible to vote, and only 30,000 — less than 3 percent of all Hawaiians — actually voted. But that's apparently enough to move the process to its next stage.

Across the world, countless regional and ethnic groups and tribes believe they should be nations. A few have succeeded, but most have not: the Kurds, so recently in the news; the Palestinians; the Tuvans and Tatars in Russia; the Tibetans in China; the Quebecois in Canada. Often they can make the most compelling historical arguments; often, too, their proposed means of redress would produce a whole new generation of innocent victims of history.

There is no single standard by which to judge such claims.

Certainly the world seems in need of new ways to recognize sovereignty short of nationhood. But the urgency of the claims should remind Americans of their good fortune that, in recent history, such arguments have been handled peacefully, within the political process, and not — as in Chechnya or Bosnia or Mindanao — by war. Expiation for past aggrandizement surely lies in extending American inclusiveness, not in dividing and assessing reparations.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Benchmark in India

Narasimha Rao's forced resignation from the Congress (I) Party presidency is a benchmark because it merges the perhaps irreversible decline of the Congress as we have known it with one of the causes of its downfall: the cancer of corruption. There are several reasons for the prevailing levels of corruption in India: the giving up of old morality for the delights and pitfalls of a consumer society, the long corrupting spell of power and the decision of many in the Congress and the administration that greed and feathering one's nest are entirely desirable objectives. [...] As we know, other parties can be as corrupt as the Congress but the party of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi must take the lion's share of the blame because it has had by far the longest spell in power and is India's mother party.

Narasimha Rao stands as a seminal figure in the long saga of corruption because, in addition to the remarkable and plucky part he played in taking India to the world of economic progress and opportunity, he came to symbolize a somewhat benign attitude of the party leadership to corruption.

— S. Nihal Singh, commenting in the Khaleej Times (Dubai).

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Intervention and the 'New Westphalian Bargain'

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The keenest analysis I have seen of what happened when the Cold War ended is Bryan Hehir's new Woodrow Wilson Center paper on the uses of force in the new time. A Catholic priest and practiced student of Washington policymaking, he now teaches at Harvard's Divinity School and is associated with its Center for International Affairs as well.

Through the Cold War, he argues, the consuming political and moral question was necessarily the great-power nuclear equation. But then, as the Soviet nuclear threat ebbed, it became the question of intervention.

Not that intervention was unknown in the Cold War. But it was restrained by a mutual requirement for prudence and by the well-digested principles of order by which Europe had rescued itself from a condition of seemingly permanent war at Westphalia in 1648.

You remember the Peace of Westphalia, from freshman year? The key elements of the then-new world order it knit up were: the sovereignty of states, the principle of nonintervention and the separation of religion and politics. Or, to paraphrase: Draw national lines, respect those lines, keep the dynamite of religion out of politics.

This "Westphalian bargain," suggests Father Hehir, "always was a fragile moral choice in which one reduced interstate conflict by pledging all states to an absolute norm of nonintervention. That fragile bargain is coming unraveled." Challenges to state sovereignty date to the founding of the United Nations, the rise of human rights claims and much else. The clean separation of religion and politics long ago dissolved in Latin America, the Middle East and elsewhere.

Intervention? In the Cold War the question was how to restrain intervention, lest it prompt escalation to the nuclear level. Now, with that nuclear threat shrunken by the demise of Soviet power, the question has become whether states may actually have a duty to intervene. There is still a lingering — and wise — presumption against intervention. But a presumption can be overridden by exceptions.

Father Hehir brings to political issues an ethical perspective that is deeply embedded in our society and not just in his church.

He would go beyond the already existing exception in international law that permits intervention in the event of genocide. He writes: "In the face of 'ethnic cleansing' and in the face of other circumstances where the chance of escalation to global war is significantly minimized, there may be a higher obligation to intervene."

At the same time, he would build some checks and balances into decisions on intervention. Taking as a model George Bush's conduct of the Gulf War, he would restrict the authority to intervene so that the intervening powers — or power; one might suffice — must first acquire multilateral approval, as President Bush did at the United Nations. He also would establish "means tests" — "very tough" standards — before giving an intervention a green light.

Father Hehir concludes: "Perhaps the best way to deal with an eroding Westphalian order is to simply take it down a step — from absolute sovereignty and absolute nonintervention to a position of relative sovereignty and relative nonintervention. Call it the new Westphalian bargain."

I don't know that the "new Westphalian bargain" is going to become the buzzword of the late '90s. But it does seem to me that Father Hehir makes uncommon sense about the complexities of post-Cold War political evolution. His ideas provide no easy blueprint to the daily decisions, but they do offer something more valuable — a sturdy context in which to make these choices.

As always for the United States, the basic choice is whether to exchange some part of the flexibility and power of initiative, which its single-superpower status bestows, for the constraints and comforts of consensus and company on the major issues. We see this choice posed now by the situation in Iraq, where President Bill Clinton is weighing whether and how to further intervene for purposes that he values but that are not fully shared by American allies.

I think there is a powerful case for, if you will, the new Westphalian bargain — an approach that commends respect for states and interventions for cause, with limits on both. It fits the varied and fluid global circumstances in which the United States operates as a great power. It offers a framework in which the rich American tradition of idealism and ethical content in foreign policy can be married to the uses of power.

The Washington Post.

Made in America: A Vicious and Vindictive Immigration Bill

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A government agency with a history of abuse is called to account by the courts. The government's answer is to immunize the agency from legal challenges to its policies and practices.

We know this is how dictators behave. We know it can't happen in the United States. But it can, and it will, if an immigration bill now nearing completion in Congress is passed and signed by President Bill Clinton.

The immigration measure has dozens of harsh features. But its most stunning provision would forbid any court in the United States except the Supreme Court to enjoin the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or INS, from continuing a practice that is against the law and the constitution.

The exception for the Supreme Court is essentially meaningless. It does not have the time or the means to hold the detailed fact-finding hearings in which other courts in recent years have found racial discrimination and other kinds of lawlessness on the part of the INS.

The idea of immunizing a government agency from being called to account in the courts goes against what most of us Americans have thought was the theme of our system: government under law. To do it for one of the most troubled of all federal agencies, the INS, is a step so extreme that it is hard to believe it is happening. But it is.

The law would immunize the INS from being called to account in court.

Republicans in Congress have drafted a conference report on immigration bills passed by the House and Senate that includes the court-stripping provision. Their version of the legislation may reach the floor this week.

Public attention has focused on a House amendment that would bar children of illegal immigrants from public schools. But other sections of the final compromise already agreed to by Republican members would also have drastic consequences.

Governor George Pataki and other New York state officials have expressed deep concern at provisions of the recently enacted welfare reform law that would make immigrants ineligible for some federal programs. The immigration bill, as drafted by the Republican conferees, would go further.

One provision — among too many even to list — would make retroactive the welfare bill's restrictions on the use of various public programs by *legal* immigrants. The restrictions would now apply to people who were lawfully admitted in the last five years.

For example, a woman who came to the United States legally three years ago, who is pregnant and has been abandoned by her husband, leaving her desperate, could be barred from prenatal care and Medicaid.

An especially harsh section of the bill applies to people who come to the United States seeking asylum from persecution. President Clinton's counter-terrorism bill, approved last spring, included a section drastically limiting asylum procedures. The Senate, when it considered the immigration bill, voted to make that change less harsh. The Republican conference report sets up a new, stringent procedure.

A refugee arriving with false papers or none — as has often been the case since Jews fled Nazi Germany — would have to persuade an immigration officer that she had a "credible fear of persecution."

If turned down, she could get a review by an immigration service judge. That would have to take place within 24 hours, if possible, but in any case within seven days. The review could be done via telephone or video connection. The refugee would have no right to a lawyer, even at her own expense — and in any event there would hardly be time to get one.

The INS decision could not be reviewed by any court.

Altogether, it is an extraordinarily vindictive piece of legislation. The question is why. Why should Congress choose this moment, a time of prosperity, to turn against American traditions and beat up on refugees and lawful immigrants? Perhaps the Gingrich Republicans in the House, frustrated in their desire to wreck environmental protections, are working their feelings out against a target they think is politically weak. But the issue is not really immigration. It is our faithfulness to American values of law and fairness.

The New York Times.

What North Korea Must Do to Emerge From Economic Crisis

By Lee Doo Won

SEOUL — Six consecutive years of economic contraction in North Korea, combined with serious food shortages, suggests the country faces a serious crisis. That is why the socialist regime in Pyongyang is eager to invite foreign capital and technology to its "Free Economic and Trade Zone" in the Rajin-Sonbong area.

But this is not the open-door policy the North needs to put its economy on a stronger footing. The Rajin-Sonbong area is in the remote northeastern part of the country, close to the borders with Russia and China. Foreign influence and market forces are to be restricted to the free-trade zone itself.

What is needed is real internal economic reform in North Korea. Yet Pyongyang blames its problems on external factors. It says heavy military spending to confront a "threat" from South Korea and the United States has been at the expense of economic development. Pyongyang also asserts that the U.S. economic embargo and the collapse of East European socialism — which ended generous barter trade with former Soviet-bloc countries — have also hit the economy hard.

There is some validity to the last point, but the first two are clearly flawed. North Korea's investment ratio in the 20 years up to 1990 was significantly higher than South Korea's. But the South used its share much more efficiently and, as a result, has an economy that works much better than the North's.

Blaming the U.S. embargo is baseless. Other Western economies and Japan imposed no such restriction. There simply has been no incentive for foreign investment in North Korea.

(In contrast, Socialist Vietnam showed that with the right internal reforms under way, it could achieve rapid economic growth despite a U.S. embargo that was lifted only in 1994.)

If the North wants to grow as Vietnam and China have done, it will have to follow a similar reform program. If it does so, its relatively highly industrialized structure and centralized government will make the reform move faster than China has done, and perhaps even faster than Eastern Europe.

There will, of course, be unwelcome side effects during the transition toward a more open and competitive economy. Production from inefficient state-owned enterprises will decline, inflation will rise and the state budget deficit will increase because of falling revenue.

The North should start by abolishing its collective agriculture. As China's experience shows, this will raise productivity and release surplus labor from rural areas to the urban industrial sector.

North Korea need not dismantle its state enterprises altogether, but it will have to reform them by reducing subsidies, offering more material incentives to managers and allowing private-sector competition.

Most importantly, the North will have to encourage the growth of small- and medium-size business, and increased household savings, as China and Eastern Europe did. Protecting the emerging nonstate sector was the key to overcoming the initial pain of reform in most of the transition economies as the state was forced to cut its spending. This is politically painful but essential in achieving stabilization.

Pyongyang should follow the example of Vietnam and China.

Sadly, the recent incursion of armed infiltrators into the South from the North by submarine shows that some influential elements in the Pyongyang leadership prefer military adventurism to steps that would improve the livelihood of their people and reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The writer, a specialist on the North Korean economy, is an assistant professor of economics at Yonsei University's College of Business and Economics in Seoul. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

'Feminization': Not Just Girl Talk

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Can we please stop this talk about the "feminization" of American politics? There would be no objection to this phrase if it were about things that are factually true: the growing role of women in the public debate, the larger numbers of women running for public office, the extent to which both parties have decided to target particular groups of women, especially married women with children.

You can't talk about this year's election accurately unless you take all that into account.

What's bothersome is something different: A lot of the whining on talk shows about "feminization" focuses on how there's something unmasculine, unvigorous and unserious about a campaign that is giving so much attention to guaranteeing new mothers two days in the hospital, expanding parental leave laws and creating "flextime" rules to give parents more leeway in juggling work and family. A politics that focuses on such matters is said to be of less moment than, say, a discussion of the balance of power abroad or the effect of grand economic theories at home.

But there is a reason all these work and family issues are looming so big this year, and it's not because politicians have somehow become "feminized." What's happening is what's supposed to happen: Politics, in its imperfect way, is grappling with social and economic changes that the voters, men as well as women, are grappling with.

Over the last 30 years, the United States has radically reorganized how the country's work gets done, and who is doing the working. It is not news to anybody that women, including mothers, represent a much bigger part of the work force today than they did when John Kennedy or Lyndon Johnson were president. The change in the way work is divided outside the home has affected the way work is carried out inside the home — most particularly the work of raising children.

This is not just a "private" matter. Sure, individuals will make the decisions about how much they will work, and when and where. But the rules under which they make those decisions are a public issue. So is the question of whether society has made enough adjustments (or the right adjustments) to this new division of labor.

If you doubt voters care about these things, talk to people in any neighborhood in the country. The concerns that parents inevitably get to are the trade-offs they have to make all the time between raising their living standards by earning more money or having more time with their children — not to mention the responsibilities they may have to aging parents.

There will not be a comprehensive government solution to this problem. But laws on parental leave and flexible time — and, for that matter, on taxes and health coverage — will powerfully affect how parents manage to keep all their obligations in balance. It's about time these issues were debated in a presidential campaign.

It's also a myth that we've never discussed this sort of thing before. When the country went through an earlier period of great change as work moved from the farm to the factory, we had another big debate over what the rules of work should be. We passed laws against child labor, for example, because we decided, reasonably, that it was one thing to have an 8-year-old working next to his father in the fields for part of the day and quite another to have that same 8-year-old confined to a dingy factory 12 hours at a stretch. We passed wages-and-hours laws governing overtime for adults when more and more people were working as employees rather than proprietors. These rules made things better. A century or so later, we need a new set of rules for a new set of circumstances.

What's most disturbing about dismissing this debate as embodying the "feminization" of politics is the implication that worries about how children are raised are confined exclusively to women. This is a particularly dangerous position for conservatives to take. Conservatives have argued for years that the decline of the two-parent family is a social problem because fathers matter in the upbringing of children. They were right about this.

So they should be the last people to argue that this debate about work and family is a peculiarly female concern. If men aren't worried about how kids are raised, that moral crisis Bob Dole has been talking about is a lot more serious than any of us suspected.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Horse Blinkers

PARIS — Is the custom of using blinkers on horses' harness founded on necessity or is it undesirable? M. A. Féret, of the Société Française d'Hygiène, called attention to this unjustifiable practice, declaring that it is anti-hygenic, creating a dangerous current of air about a horse's eye at each step taken, and when the horse is not in motion that heat is generated, causing disease to the visual organs. Well-known experts are of the opinion that blinkers prevent a horse from knowing where a sound comes from which inspires them with fear.

1921: 'Racial Values'

NEW YORK — Speaking before the Second International Congress on Eugenics, Prof. Henry Osborn to-day [Sept. 23] declared that the melting-pot had failed to advance racial virtues and that "in the U.S. we are slowly waking to the consciousness that education and environment do not fundamentally alter racial values." In another address, Major Darwin said that, in putting forth his theory of evolution, his father had declared that results may not be noticeable for several hundred years.

1946: Harriman Job

WASHINGTON — President Truman announced last night [Sept. 22] the appointment of W. Averell Harriman, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, former Ambassador to Soviet Russia and a personal friend of Premier Stalin, as Secretary of Commerce, succeeding Henry A. Wallace, who resigned last week at the President's request. The appointment was regarded as foreshadowing a determined effort to build a permanent peace with Russia through trade expansion.

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OPINION/LETTERS

If Americans Are Addicts, It's Not the CIA's Fault

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — Let me say right away that I don't know whether the accusations raised by the San Jose Mercury News — that the CIA played a leading role in introducing crack into America's ghettos — are true. I don't know enough even to have a rational opinion on the veracity of the report that has been sweeping the United States.

The nation's leading news organizations haven't come up with their own versions of the Mercury News story, suggesting that they have made some initial inquiries and come away unconvinced. But, then, I was around when The Washington Post was running virtually alone with the Watergate story. The tardiness of other news organizations did not make the Watergate articles false.

Nor does the awfulness of the accusations make them unbelievable. Wasn't the government involved in some other incredible, and clearly illegal activities, in an effort to raise money for the Nicaraguan contras? What's so unthinkable about the suggestion that they might have used smuggled cocaine, sold through West Coast gangs, to achieve the same end?

And as those who believe the Mercury News story point out, didn't J. Edgar Hoover's FBI plant evidence against black militants? Didn't the government sponsor that awful Tuskeegee experiment in which blacks with syphilis were allowed to go without treatment? Doesn't that prove that when it comes to black Americans, nothing's beyond the pale?

The CIA says the story is false, but what else would it say? And it says it will make an all-out internal investigation, but what would that prove? The agency, by its very nature, is hardly in a position to lay its operations open for public scrutiny.

In other words, once credible accusations are made, it's hard to see how the CIA, even if innocent, could disprove them.

As I say, I don't know enough even to know if the accusations are credible. But there is one aspect of the affair that intrigues me, and that is the willingness — it's tempting to say "need" — of so many blacks to take the story literally.

That no doubt results in part from the bitter memories of the FBI and Tuskeegee experiences. But a bigger part, I suspect, is the idea that if it's true the CIA helped to create the crack scourge that devastated America's black communities, then it isn't fault of us black Americans.

It's an interesting concept. But it's not as if the CIA is accused of putting essence of crack into the drinking water in black neighborhoods, thereby creating a generation of unwitting addicts.

The accusation is that cocaine, already available and already in use, became more plentiful as a result of the agency's unconscionable dealings with contras on the one hand and the gangster Crips and Bloods on the other.

Suppose the accusation is true. Would that absolve everyone else from their bad choices? Would that absolve the people who launder the money that provides the narcotics traffic with its capital? Would that absolve the people who steal, intimidate and kill to get their hands on the stuff, who turn it into crack, who sell it in clubs or on the streets, and, above all, who use the deadly stuff?

The presence of these other players in the deadly traffic does not, of course, absolve the CIA. If the CIA is proved guilty, then the agency should be exposed and cleaned up, and the guilty operatives and their knowledgeable supervisors should go to jail.

And then what? Federal reparations for crack addicts, including crack babies? Payments to the families of the casualties of crack-spawned violence? Immediate parole for everyone now serving time for drug-related offenses? Compensation for the gangsters who, but for the huge increase in the supply of cocaine, might have given up drug trafficking and become bond brokers?

No. The major point seems to be simple exoneration, to exempt black Americans in particular from any responsibility for the problems that are killing us, to absolve us of our bad choices and transform us into pure victims of sinister outsiders.

If the CIA is guilty, the harshest of punishments are in order. But whether it is guilty or not, don't we have to take some responsibility for our own disastrous choices?

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NBC's Olympics

Regarding "Television: The Paymaster Can Shape Sports Events to Fit Its Needs" (Sports, Sept. 7) by Michael Carlson:

The author's comments regarding the presentation of Kerri Strug's vault in the women's team gymnastics are misleading.

While the event was not broadcast live, the NBC announcers' call was done live at the time of the competition. Their comments reflected their assessment of the status of the event at that moment, which turned out to be accurate. Miss Strug could have — and did — clinch the gold medal for the United States, even though two Russians had yet to compete. The Russians would have had a shot at the gold medal only if Miss Strug did not achieve a score of at least 9.4 on her last vault. When she did, the competition for the gold was over. Mr. Carlson asks, "Did the U.S. team celebrate immediately after Strug's vault?" The answer is yes!

Mr. Carlson is incorrect when he states that NBC commentators told viewers that the crowd noise in the background at the gymnastics events came from basketball games in the other half of the Dome. This never happened.

Successful Olympic television in the United States has — for the past 30 years — taken the approach that it is necessary to attract an audience beyond "sports purists." This philosophy has been employed by ABC and CBS, in addition to NBC. The greater sums paid for U.S. television rights in the 1990s have not substantially changed U.S. television philosophy, despite Mr. Carlson's suggestions to the contrary.

NBC shares with Horst Seifert of the German television station ARD, who was quoted by Mr. Carlson, the aim of putting the viewer "in the best seat in the stadium." This is the goal of all sports broadcasting and we are extremely proud of the quality of our coverage from Atlanta.

DICK EBERSOL.
New York.

The writer is president of NBC Sports.

Expanding the EU

Driven by political and historical reasons, the European Union has committed to accepting several eastern European countries as members by the end of the century. But the advantages of adding such countries need to be questioned.

After several years of working in Eastern Europe and some forays in the former Soviet Union, I can hardly see how countries like Poland or Slovakia can benefit the EU, or even benefit themselves, from membership.

That Europe must open its markets to products and services from eastern Europe is unquestionable: It profits by selling products to them, and purchasing their goods is the best way to assist them in creating modern societies. Indeed, Europe could do more to eliminate barriers to truly open trade.

But to accept as partners countries that have deeply ingrained authoritarian streaks and dizzying levels of public corruption is another question.

A logical alternative is to set up a free-trade association based on the NAFTA model for eastern European countries and let each country develop at its own rate and according to its own lights. It is a fallacy to assume that joining the EU will speed the transformation of these countries. Only by natural, internal development will they become deserving members of the EU.

CARLO TESTA.
Norval, Ontario.

A Khmer Rouge Pardon

Regarding "Cambodians Hope Pardon for Ieng Sary Advances Peace" (Sept. 16):

Granting amnesty to the Khmer Rouge leader Ieng Sary is comparable to allowing Satan entry to Heaven.

AL EBERHARDT.
Bangkok.

Setting Aside a Place For Myth and Wonder

By Charles Levendosky

CASPAR, Wyoming — "Without myth we are like a race of brain-injured people," wrote Rollo May in his book, "Cry for Myth," elaborating on how the loss of myth has caused a crisis in American society.

The land and nature are the greatest sources of myth in any culture. Yet in the United States, if we cannot sell the land, we doubt its worth. As if all value were measured by dollars.

MEANWHILE

We cry out for myth to enrich and give meaning to our lives, but we would gladly strip-mine away its birthplace, its nest, its nursery.

Using the Antiquities Act of 1906, President Bill Clinton has just set aside 1.7 million acres of federal land in southeastern Utah to create the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

This monument extends east of Bryce Canyon National Park to the west edge of the Colorado River, and from areas around Boulder and Escalante on the north to as far south as the Utah-Arizona state line.

The huge coal reserve beneath this land will remain there. But now the real value will also remain — the value to our desperate human need for something beyond ourselves.

Senator Orrin Hatch, Republican of Utah, called President Clinton's move "the mother of all land grabs." As if he had long ago forgotten that the land is the mother of all of us.

It doesn't belong to Senator Hatch or to the coal companies. It belongs to us all: to hiker, to vacationer, to birder and archeologist, to backpacker and photographer, to student and professor, to botanist and biologist.

This monument now belongs to all those who have not lost their sense of wonder.

The new national monument includes Grosvenor Arch, the Kaiparowits Plateau, and the Escalante Canyons. It includes the spectacular Grand Staircase — a sequence of ascending cliffs and plateaus of incredible hues.

The area is a paleontological and archeological treasure rich in fossils and human history. It was a home to the Anasazi and the Fremont cultures and later to the Paiute and Navajo.

Terry Tempest Williams, author and naturalist-in-residence for the Utah Museum of Natural History in Salt Lake City, has backpacked into this area many times and written about it. She was present at the Grand Canyon for President Clinton's signing of the proclamation that created the monument, a move she called "a gift to the American people."

For her, "the Kaiparowits Plateau is on such a large scale that it really redefines wildness and remoteness."

"There's a penetrating silence that presses in on you and reminds you what it means to be human," she adds. "Reminds you what it means to belong to a community that is so much larger than our own."

There are those who will argue that President Clinton should not have intruded upon the congressional battles over land use in this part of Utah. There are those who will call this another example of the Clinton "War on the West."

And there are those who argue that the Utah congressional delegation brought it upon themselves. The delegation tried repeatedly to introduce legislation that would open these federal lands to development and industry.

And yes, even the citizens of Utah may be in shock about the swiftness of the president's action — without discussion — even though great numbers of them support an even larger wilderness set aside.

All of these reactions miss an essential point. We yearn for myth, for connections to the landscape, for wilderness, and a visual and tactile realization of the wildness we keep locked inside.

In an essay, "Winter Solstice at the Moab Slough," from her book, "An Unspoken Hunger," Terry Tempest Williams expresses the need this way: "Our lack of intimacy with each other is in direct proportion to our lack of intimacy with the land. We have taken our love inside and abandoned the wild."

The writer is the editorial page editor for the Casper (Wyoming) Star-Tribune. This article was distributed by New York Times Special Features.

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The Poland Investment Summit
Warsaw, Sheraton Hotel, October 17 & 18, 1996
The Poland Investment Summit is the business gathering that you should attend this autumn. The level of speakers, the reputation of the International Herald Tribune's Summit program as a forum for high-level debate, as well as the exclusive networking opportunities, make this the one event that you will not want to miss. For last available places, contact Brenda Erdmann Hagerty at the International Herald Tribune in London on (44) 171 836 4802 or fax (44) 171 836 0717.

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- David J. Herman, Chairman & Managing Director, Adam Opel AG, and Vice President, General Motors Corp.
- H. van den Broek, Member of the European Commission
- Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, President, National Bank of Poland
- Waldemar Dabrowski, President, Polish Agency for Foreign Investment
- Wieslaw Kaczmarek, Minister of Privatization
- Zbigniew Niemczycki, President & CEO, Curtis International Inc.
- Wojtek Janczyk, Managing Director, Business Management & Finance S.A.
- Jan J. Kluk OBE, President, ICL Poland Sp. z o.o.
- Ewa Freyberg, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Privatization
- Donald J. Johnston, Secretary General, OECD
- Eberhard von Kuenheim, President, ABB Europe
- Grzegorz Kolodko, Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister
- Barbara Kux, President, Nestle Polska Holding Sp. z o.o.
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INTERNATIONAL

Armenia Vote Is Disputed

Both Sides Claim Victory Amid Charges of Fraud

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

YEREVAN, Armenia — President Levon Ter-Petrosyan's supporters and his main challenger both claimed victory Monday in a presidential election marred by allegations of fraud.

The Central Election Commission said the 51-year-old Armenian president was leading with 56 percent of the vote after more than half the ballots were counted from Sunday's election. His main rival in a field of four, former Prime Minister Vazgen Manukyan, trailed with 37 percent.

The returns included only provincial towns and rural areas in the Caucasus state. Figures from Mr. Manukyan's main power base, Yerevan, the capital, have not yet been announced. The election commission did not say when it would have more complete figures or why counting had been unexpectedly slow.

Mr. Ter-Petrosyan issued no statement, but his campaign team said he had won a second five-year term.

"We can already congratulate Levon Ter-Petrosyan as the new president," said Husik Lazaryan, chairman of the Armenian National Movement, which supports him.

But Mr. Manukyan, 50, said he was preparing for power and accused Mr. Ter-Petrosyan of trying to steal the election.

"We have achieved victory in the first round, regardless of massive falsification," Mr. Manukyan said at a press conference. "We won't let them have a false president. The people will defend their elections most resolutely."

Hamlet Gasparyan, press secretary for Mr. Ter-Petrosyan's campaign team, dismissed the accusations of major foul play. "There may have been some violations, but not flagrant ones," he said. "It was not enough to change the fact that the president has won."

If a candidate gets more than half the votes cast, he wins outright. Otherwise, a runoff between the top two vote-winners will be held in two weeks' time. Turnout among the country's 2.2 million voters was about 56 percent, officials said.

The election revolved around strategic and economic issues. The opposition blames Mr. Ter-Petrosyan for failing to resolve the conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh.

(Reuters, AP)

Shamil Zhumatov/Reuters

CHANGED TIMES — Children in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgzstan, playing Monday on a Soviet-era statue to the Red Army soldiers of World War II.

RWANDA: *Torment Lives On*

Continued from Page 1

times alone, sometimes in groups, the report says. In many cases, the genitals and breasts of rape victims were mutilated.

Almost all the women were raped after witnessing the deaths of their loved ones. About 35 percent of these women became pregnant as a result, according to a survey of 304 rape victims by the current Tutsi-led government, which won the civil war and took over later in 1994.

Since abortion is illegal here, many of these women resorted to back-alley abortions rather than bear the children, the report quotes health workers as saying. Others abandoned the babies or gave them away to orphanages. In a few instances, the women even resorted to infanticide.

The women who decided to give birth and to keep the children have faced a battery of new troubles. Most are in dire financial straits, living on charity and squatting in abandoned houses. Most not only lost their husbands and families in the war, but also their husbands' farms, which were their only means of survival. Some have also taken on the children of dead relatives or other orphans, adding to their burdens.

"They have nothing, and they have no houses to live in," said Beatrice Mukansinga, a social worker with the Barakabaho Association, a charity that is supporting 156 rape victims in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda.

Others have become outcasts in their own communities. A woman in this position is often accused of being a "wife of the *interhamwe*," the Hutu militia that did most of the killing. Many have had to wage battles with their own families to keep the babies, who are seen as "little interhamwe" by relatives.

Since widows and rape victims are often stigmatized in Rwandan society, many women have found it impossible to find new husbands or to begin a new life. Many contracted AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases from the rapists, Mrs. Mukansinga said.

But the psychological toll has been even worse. Often these women suffer from extreme guilt for having survived as sexual captives instead of having died with their husbands and families. Having been forced to have sex with killers to survive, they suffer from extreme depression, nightmares and, in some cases, violent fantasies against the babies, social workers say.

"For me, being raped was like death," said Godarive W., a 35-year-old woman who said she was repeatedly raped over four days but did not become pregnant. "I am happy I did not have a child from them. When people kill your family and then rape you, you cannot love the child."

Some of the victims who had babies say it is hard for them to muster affection for their babies. Godence M., a 20-year-old from Butare, said she would gladly give up her 19-month-old boy, Ingabire, to anyone who was willing to raise him. No one has offered, she said.

She was the only member of her family to escape the killings in Butare. A child of a mixed Hutu and Tutsi marriage, she walked for days, passing herself off as a Hutu, until a militia member demanded her identity card at a roadblock and discovered that, in the eyes of the law, she was Tutsi. He offered her a choice: she could die at once or agree to be his sexual slave.

For a month, she was imprisoned in his house and repeatedly raped. When the man tired of her, he turned her over to a gang of other militia members. They took her to a mass grave and tried to kill her with a machete blow to the back of her head, she said. She survived by hiding among the bodies for several days, pretending to be dead, until soldiers from the Tutsi rebel army liberated the region.

When she later discovered that she was pregnant, she wanted an abortion, she said, but was afraid she would die from the procedure.

Now she barely has enough food to feed herself and the child. Living in an abandoned house, she has tried to eke out a living selling salt and sugar at a roadside stand. The Barakabaho charity gave her a small amount of money for goods.

Her Tutsi neighbors have not been kind to her, she said. They accuse her of having collaborated with the Hutu extremists. "It's a big problem for me, because everyone knows I had a child from the interhamwe," she said. "They say I'm a wife of the interhamwe."

The babies have created deep divisions in some families. Chantal I. said her uncle has threatened repeatedly to turn her out on the street unless she gets rid of her child, whose father was a member of a Hutu militia. She was 16 when she was raped during the genocide. She, too, was afraid to have an abortion, and now she has a little girl.

"This child for me is a problem," she said, her teenager's easy smile collapsing in sorrow. "The family doesn't want the child because it's a child of a militiaman."

KOREA: *In the North, a Town's Deafening Silence Surprises Unbelieving Observers From Abroad*

Continued from Page 1

little as 250 grams of rice a day, barely enough for subsistence.

"It's true that there has been difficulty with food because of the floods recently, but because of the Great Leader we can get food from abroad," Mr. Han said. "Great Leader" used to refer to Kim Il Sung, the dictator who died in 1994, but it may now mean his son, Kim Jong Il. One of the riddles of North Korean politics is whether the son, long known as Dear Leader, has fully inherited his father's powers.

Signs of a cowed society were abundant. Even though this was no doubt the first time that many people here had seen a foreigner, they displayed no outward curiosity and generally ignored the visitors. While children in other countries might stare at or gather around a foreigner, here they scampered away to hide. When two visitors entered the Rajin railway station, everyone inside quickly retreated to the far corner of the room.

Rajin and Sonbong each has tens of thousands of people. The towns are about 15 kilometers apart, with wide streets, mainly dirt but some paved. No beggars or homeless people were visible. There were virtually no cars except for those here for the conference and, as in other parts of North Korea, no swarms of bicycles like those found in other Asian countries. People walk.

The port of Rajin, the railroad to nearby China, and some public buildings were built by Japanese occupiers in the 1930s. Some Japanese who lived here as children until the end of World War II returned recently in a tour group and were struck by how little the place had changed.

"It looks like the town has been asleep for 51 years," said Hiroshi Oishi, an English teacher from Fukuoka, Japan, who was in the tour group.

Many people live in standardized six-story concrete apartments with balconies. Behind them are wooden sheds for storage.

The white, single-story houses with their wooden chimneys are more picturesque. The houses are behind identical fences painted white and tan. Many people have yards in which they have planted bean vines and cabbage and other food that they are allowed to keep for their own use.

One house shown to foreign visitors by security agents consisted of two small rooms with a cavity in the floor for burning wood or coal for heating and cooking. It had hard floors, some cabinets, a desk, a television, and portraits of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il on the wall.

But when Mr. Han, the factory worker, was asked if he would allow a visitor to see his home, a security agent immediately went to look inside without Mr. Han's permission, came back and indicated that a visit would not be allowed.

At the forum, ideology was kept to a minimum so as not to deter investors. But in the streets it is still evident.

Because Kim Il Sung, who ruled the country with an iron hand for nearly five decades, was portrayed here more as a god than a man, his death does not seem to have affected the adulation accorded him. Signs have gone up proclaiming: "The Great Leader Kim Il Sung Is With Us Forever." Elementary school children in uniform march through the streets singing songs in praise of him and his son.

This area does show the impact of the decline of trade with the former Soviet Union, which was the main provider of economic aid and fuel to North Korea until it collapsed a few years ago. An oil refinery built by the Soviet Union to process oil from Siberia now sits silent.

Marcus Noland, an economist from the Institute for International Economics, in Washington, asked if he might see some garment factories that were listed as optional tours for those attending the forum. He was told that none were operating. But three of the plants were pressed into operation for his visit, and Mr. Noland was shocked by what he saw. "I was ready to buy the equipment, ship it back to the United States, and sell them as antiques," he said.

Sonbong is the arrival port for the fuel oil being supplied by the United States and other countries under a 1994 agreement to compensate North Korea for stopping its suspected nuclear weapons program.

NEWS: *For the Magazines, No Place Like Home*

Continued from Page 1

international covers, compared to 11 in 1995, including two on the British royal family and not counting one on French cave paintings and one on a tomb discovered in Egypt.

Newsweek has run four such covers this year — including one on global warming and not counting the one on Mount Everest and two on the Olympics. It ran 11 in 1995.

U.S. News has run no international covers this year and ran six in 1995.

Time and Newsweek featured the Russian elections on their covers — Time twice and Newsweek once.

In 1995, Time devoted 385 pages to international news, or 14 percent of the magazine, according to Hall's Magazine Editorial Reports, which analyzes the editorial content of most consumer magazines. Newsweek had 338 pages, or 12 percent of its coverage, and U.S. News had 386, or 14 percent. This is a significant decline. In 1985, Time had 670 pages, or 24 percent, Newsweek had 590, or 22 percent and U.S. News had 588, or 20 percent.

To judge from publications like The Economist and The New York Review of Books, there are international subjects that Americans could be paying more attention to, such as the unrest in Jakarta or the continuing mass killings in Burundi.

But editors say they are simply responding to their readers, who care most about international news that directly affects them.

"The government and the business community are very interested in U.S.-Japan relations and U.S.-China relations," said Edward N. Luttwak, a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. "There is no attention being put on Japan's relations with China, and yet what's happening between the East Asians is much more important and will eventually define the economic world in ways that will have a big impact on the United States."

Moreover, except for the Middle East, the world has been quiet. "Week in and week out, international news has been a bit less urgent," said Walter Isaacson, Time managing editor.

To a great extent, editors say other issues have become more important to Americans, including the economy, technology and cultural concerns. Americans seem more curious about matters closer to home — although Newsweek's cover of the Sept. 23 issue featured an article on Mars.

James Hoge Jr., editor of Foreign Affairs, said Americans were also following the example of their elected leaders. "The media, to a great extent, takes its lead from public officials as to whether foreign policy is worthy of coverage," Mr. Hoge said. "And we have a virtual blackout in both parties."

President Bill Clinton himself is seen in his presidential campaign as focusing on domestic concerns, editors say. "You have a president who basically signaled to the American people they didn't have to worry about foreign affairs, that the bear in the Kremlin was dead," said Maynard Parker, the editor of Newsweek.

Editors say that when magazines do put international subjects on the cover, those issues barely sell. "The poorest selling covers of the year are always those on international news," Mr. Zuckerman said.

All too typical was the response to Newsweek's cover of the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel. "It was in the bottom 20 percent of newsstand sales for last year," Mr. Parker said.

Editors insist that they remain committed to foreign news. While correspondents may have been deployed to different areas, their numbers have been basically consistent, editors say. And while some foreign bureaus have been closed, others have opened. Newsweek, for example, is opening a New Delhi bureau this month, though it may close its Nairobi bureau as a result.

Mr. Zuckerman said U.S. News had scaled back its staff coverage somewhat in favor of a more extensive network of free-lancers. "Given everything that's happened, including CNN, where you can get direct coverage, you don't need as many bureaus as you used to," Mr. Zuckerman said.

But James Fallows, the new editor of U.S. News, has extensive experience in Asia and may expand foreign coverage. "In an age where information in general is getting cheaper, the cost of foreign bureaus is going up," he said. "So I think there is a long-term inevitable decline in the foreign bureau presence, and our challenge is to find ways to more shrewdly interpret and explain the impact of foreign events on our readers' lives."

ISLANDS: *Japanese Repel a Protest Flotilla*

Continued from Page 1

imperialism!" the activists shouted as a Taipei county assemblyman and flotilla organizer, Chin Chieh-shou, chanted "Charge! Charge! Charge!" from the bow of a protest ship. "This is Chinese territory and these are Chinese waters!" some of the 20 protesters cried, hurling insults and demanding that the Japanese stay out.

Several Taiwan boats came within 200 meters (650 feet) of one island where a Japanese flag could be seen fluttering above some abandoned buildings and a tower. All of the boats were repulsed.

A lighthouse built by Japanese nationalists on one of the islands in July and the Japanese coast guard's expulsion on Sept. 5 of a Taiwan fishing boat have reignited a long-dormant dispute over the islands, which are claimed by Beijing and Taipei as well as Tokyo.

The activists had vowed to remove the lighthouse and flag. The patrol boat crewmen, speaking only Japanese, ordered the activists to leave what they called Japan's territory, unlike the earlier confrontation when they spoke Chinese and flew a Chinese-language banner proclaiming Japanese sovereignty.

No shots were fired and there was no physical contact, although there were several brushes within 10 meters. The Japanese made no attempt to board the Taiwan vessels.

The Taiwan boat pilots finally aborted the protest mission, saying that rising seas had made further landing attempts dangerous.

"We will go back again with more people and more boats," Mr. Chin said en route back to Keelung harbor. "We are confident that next time we will succeed."

Japan's coast guard confirmed repulsing seven vessels, some flying Taiwan flags, but gave no details.

"As a matter of routine we warned them to move out," a coast guard spokesman said by telephone from Japan's southernmost island, Okinawa, which has jurisdiction over the islands. "There was no trouble or direct clash."

The Taiwan group had hoped to plant the flag of the Republic of China, while the Hong Kong protesters carried the flag of its rival, the People's Republic of China.

Chinese anger has swelled in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau and China over Tokyo's tolerance of the rightists' actions and its view that its claim was not open to discussion. On Sunday, thousands of anti-Japanese demonstrators marched in Taipei and some took turns flogging an effigy of Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan.

Taiwan pledged Saturday to defend the islands by force if necessary, but only as a last resort. Tokyo's claim dates from 1895, when Japan defeated China and seized Taiwan and other territories.

Beijing and Taipei say Chinese claims go back centuries, but both have resisted calls to expel Japan by force.

YELTSIN: *Communists Demand the President's Resignation*

Continued from Page 1

the vote "amounts to falsification." Asked if he wanted Mr. Yeltsin to resign, Mr. Zyuganov said, "Yes."

The speaker of the lower house of Parliament, Gennadi Seleznyov, a member of the Communist Party faction, suggested that Mr. Yeltsin should voluntarily relinquish his duties if he could not have the heart operation and was forced to reduce his workload.

"He should ask, himself, to leave his post," said Mr. Seleznyov. "Russia doesn't have the kind of situation that allows him to reduce his work intensity."

Mr. Yeltsin acknowledged as much recently, in written answers to questions from the newsmagazine Itogi. He said doctors had told him that, without the bypass operation, he would have to change his pace, working just a few hours a day. "I have no use" for this option, he said. Russian voters "elected me so that I should work."

But Anatoli Chubais, Mr. Yeltsin's chief of staff, said recently that Mr. Yeltsin's work consists of going over paperwork sent to him by his aides. Mr. Yeltsin has been in the Kremlin hospital for 10 days ago for "tests" and his stay there has been prolonged three times. He receives a packet of mail every day, Mr. Chubais said, and it is returned the next day.

Meanwhile, the president's potential successors have been cautiously strutting about the political stage.

Alexander Lebed, the national security adviser who finished in third place in the election, has made repeated high-profile trips to buttress the peace deal he brokered in Chechnya, and visited Belarus amidst the growing political tension there.

Mr. Zyuganov has accused the others of plotting new campaigns while saying he is simply minding his "everyday political work."

On Friday, the Kremlin spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky, called on the presidential pretenders to behave as "people with a conscience" and said, "it's simply necessary to stop this noise."

■ Clinton Confident on Relations

President Bill Clinton said Monday that he was confident U.S. relations with Russia would "proceed on a normal course" despite Mr. Yeltsin's health problems, Reuters reported from Washington.

Responding to a reporter's question during a White House bill-signing ceremony, Mr. Clinton said the Russian government had "come a long way in developing constitutional mechanisms of authority."

He added that the United States maintained "regular contact" with other top Kremlin officials, including Mr. Chernomyrdin and Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov.

Mr. Clinton said, "I feel comfortable right now that our relationship will proceed on a normal course."

UN: *Half of Americans Say Organization Does Good Job, but the Right Is Suspicious*

Continued from Page 1

drawal from the United Nations if it does not enact major reforms.

The attacks have had an echo in the presidential race — first in Mr. Buchanan's harsh anti-UN rhetoric during the primaries; now in Bob Dole's campaign.

In one of the few foreign policy stances he has emphasized in speeches, Mr. Dole has stressed his opposition to placing any U.S. troops under UN command. But that also is already opposed by the Pentagon, and President Bill Clinton has not advocated any such arrangement.

Awareness of the anti-UN sentiment led the administration to announce in May that it intended to go against the wishes of most other UN members and veto a second five-year term for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali. The secretary-general has become a symbol of what conservatives dislike about the United Nations.

The administration decided that he must go if there was to be any hope of improving the body's image on Capitol Hill. That stance, combined with Washington's failure to pay more than $1 billion in back dues, has vexed American allies and friends abroad.

American conservatives have long been critical of the United Nations. But opposition has become a larger issue for rightist partisans with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the election of a Democratic president they view as untrustworthy, political and diplomatic analysts said.

"Much of the brooding about sovereignty is the result of the collapse of the Soviet Union and an almost subconscious search by the far right for an alternative enemy," said Ed Luck, a senior consultant to the UN General Assembly.

Those on the hard right, he added, "make fear of the UN a top priority and put all their effort into whipping up opposition."

He added: "By contrast, defending the UN is not a top priority for the political mainstream, so the right is able to shape the debate almost by default."

The current wave of American disenchantment with the United Nations dates from 1993, when 18 U.S. Army Rangers were killed in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, during an unsuccessful attempt to capture an anti-U.S. clan leader, UN officials and diplomats said.

The Rangers were under the direct command of U.S. officers, who planned and ordered the operation from their headquarters in Florida. But they were in Somalia under a UN Security Council mandate to restore order, and many news accounts emphasized that the Rangers had been sent to Somalia on what was officially a UN mission.

The idea that the Somalia tragedy was the fault of incompetent UN bureaucrats found its way into Mr. Dole's acceptance speech at the Republican convention in San Diego. "When I am president," he said, "every man and woman in our armed forces will know the president is the commander-in-chief, not Boutros Boutros Ghali or any other UN secretary-general."

In addition to the Somalia operation, the UN failure to maintain order and prevent bloodshed in Bosnia-Herzegovina cast a bleak cloud over its reputation for effective peacekeeping. And it still suffers from a history of waste and abuse in the way it spends money.

That history has been raised by conservatives for years. At one pole have been such mainstream Republican conservatives as Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas, who more than a decade ago introduced into Congress the idea of using U.S. contributions as a lever to force the United Nations to pay more attention to U.S. concerns. But Mrs. Kassebaum, and those who share her views, always maintained that their approach was aimed not at destroying the United Nations but saving it by reform.

The other pole is best represented by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina. He would eradicate at least 50 percent of the UN bureaucracy and slash its worldwide programs. Mr. Helms wants the United States to withdraw from the organization if it fails to meet that prescription.

He wrote in the current issue of Foreign Affairs: "The time has come for the United States to deliver an ultimatum: Either the UN reforms, quickly and dramatically, or the U.S. will end its participation."

One foreign diplomat, dismayed by such attacks, said the Republican Party has allowed the UN debate to be shaped by "the black helicopter boys." That is a reference to reports that have circulated in rightist circles for four or five years about black helicopters belonging to the United Nations flying secret missions over different parts of the United States.

The story has many versions. Here in Cedar Rapids, Paul Stauffer, a leader of an Iowa militia, told the Cedar Rapids Gazette he had "reliable intelligence" that four UN helicopters were seen on flatbed trucks leaving Oklahoma City on the day the federal building was bombed there last year. Another variation tells of trains carrying trucks with white UN markings across Oregon.

UN and U.S. officials said that some of the stories stemmed from mistaken identification of American military helicopters flying low-level training missions, and that others were untrue. The story about the trucks, they said, appears to involve Canadian vehicles that were being sent to a U.S. port for shipment to an overseas UN mission.

The Clinton administration and the American diplomatic establishment have dismissed the more far-out critics as "nuts" or "paranoids."

Madeleine Albright, U.S. representative to the United Nations, said: "They can't get past the fact that the UN has a lot of foreigners in it. In its hard-core form, these people are making an argument that you can't deal with rationally. But it plays into one of several currents influencing congressional attitudes."

Opinion polls show that most Americans support the United Nations. A survey last spring for the UN Association of America, a bipartisan group that seeks to educate people about the United States, found that 49 percent of those who responded thought the UN was doing a good job, while 38 percent gave it poor marks. Sixty-four percent said the United States always should pay its full dues on time. The poll was conducted by the Wirthlin Group, an organization normally associated with conservative causes.

But there are others who feel that the people waving clenched fists should not be ignored. Mr. Buchanan made "America first" attacks on the United Nations a key part of his successful Iowa campaign.

The cheers that greeted those attacks help to explain why UN-bashing continues to be a popular game on Capitol Hill.

■ Facing the Future

The United Nations opened a three-week debate Monday focusing on survival in an era of diminishing resources, The Associated Press reported from New York.

In the opening speech, the Brazilian foreign minister, Luiz Felipe Lampreia, set the tone, telling the assembled presidents, prime ministers and foreign ministers that national differences have produced "frustration" and "insecurity about the future of the United Nations."

"We must correct the tendency to convene meetings whose only result is to produce other meetings or to adopt resolutions of a rhetorical nature," he said. "We must rid the UN of its image as a morose and lethargic body incapable of rising to the challenges of the times."

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Style

TOMORROW: SIEGE

The Holland & Holland look: gundog cufflinks, suede safari jacket and linen shirt; the keepers at Holland & Holland's estate in North Devon; sportswear for hunters or their urban imitators; a pheasant motif.

The Old With the New: Tweeds for the 21st Century

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Fall is the fashion season for romantic melancholy. For misty tweeds in mellow yellows; for fruit and berry colors; for horn buttons, marled sweaters, gleaming chestnut riding boots and corduroy pants furrowed like a plowed field.

All this sporting attire is made, you understand, in the finest wools, leathers or double cashmeres, and sells at designer prices.

Autumnal country style reached its apotheosis in those paintings of Edwardian shooting parties — all russet foliage, ruddy faces and rusty tweeds, with a flash of brilliant colored socks where knickers met stout calf. They were grandees at play.

Their modern-day equivalents — kings of commerce, corporate CEOs, petrodollar billionaires and a smattering of genuine royals — are the target of Holland & Holland. The London store that started its life in 1835 by creating sporting weapons for kings and princes (and still carries royal warrants for Prince Charles and his father, the Duke of Edinburgh) has now created a universe built entirely on the sporting life.

A book department is furnished with antiquarian studies of big-game hunting and manuals of modern estate management. In the art gallery, there are painstaking portraits of panting gundogs or watercolors of mallards in flight. There are crystal glasses, canvas travel bags, sturdy blankets and carved walking sticks. And there are country clothes.

A new tie, sir? Here is one printed with cartridges. (Just the thing for the big-shot banker). Cufflinks? Choose between the engraved pheasant, the enameled gundogs or the stags' teeth. Deer prance across a quilted vest and rabbits scuttle over a blanket lining. On china tea cups are signaling men from a shoot.

We are on the cusp of the 21st century and this is an entire store dedicated to man the hunter? It is not just for men, of course. Women are allowed in, too, to try on curvy tweed jackets, safari shirts in soft suedes or sporting gear that is designed to be unisex.

"But it seems to be a world for men," admits Alain Drach, chairman and CEO of Holland & Holland, a store with its origins in England and in field sports, but which is now spreading its wings. A shop with bleached wood and sisal rugs opened in the upscale Avenue Victor Hugo in Paris two years ago and, in May, a five-story flagship opened on New York's 57th Street between Madison and Park Avenues. Smaller stores in Berlin, Madrid, Milan and Munich are planned.

At the heart of each store is the gun room, a sanctuary for sportsmen and a place where "pinstripes come at lunchtime to play." In glass cases are historical rifles made for Indian Maharajahs, who are immortalized on safari in sepia photographs.

Their names are inscribed in ledgers where the old-fashioned script yields historic treasures. "For Prst T. Roosevelt" reads a 1908 entry for a double rifle — engraved with the presidential eagle — that Theodore Roosevelt used on an East African safari. The Maharajah of Jodhpur ordered an intricately decorated six-bore rifle in 1929 and paid £57. Today's Saudi prince or Norwegian industrialist would pay £20,000 to £50,000 ($31,000 to $77,000).

The soul of Holland & Holland is in its London factory where the hand-crafted sporting guns are custom made, from the walnut wood stock to the elaborate engraving. That might feature the detailed landscape of a sporting estate, a plump pheasant, a herd of elephants, even entwined figures from the Kama Sutra or, for Larry Hagman of "Dallas" fame, an engraved portrait of himself in a Texan 10-gallon hat.

If guns, rifles and cartridges are the pivot, Drach explains, around them swing concentric circles of related products. Sports clothing ("but not country wear for country use only") lies in the second circle; in the third are luggage, boot bags, pocket knives, homewares. "But we never design or launch a product that is not linked to our world," says Drach.

The principles on which the image is built are that Holland & Holland represents Britishness, craftsmanship and quality. And the essence of goods on sale is that they should be rooted in the country and be functional rather than "inspired by" country life. So a tweed jacket has a pouched "Norfolk" back for mobility and pockets to hold shells — even if it is bought by someone who is going to wear it for strolling urban streets on weekends. Raincoats have welded seams to be genuinely waterproof. And roll-neck sweaters come in marled and flecked wools that could serve as camouflage.

HOLLAND & Holland was what Drach describes as a "dormant British company" when it was taken over in 1989 by the Wertheimer brothers, the owners of Chanel. They invested £1.5 million in the Dickensian factory, where the 65 workers are young craftsmen (average age 31). And they made over the shops in that polished mahogany style that Drach said he was anxious shouldn't look too "Ralph Lauren."

The gracious American take on British country living causes hollow laughter in crumbling ancestral homes where threadbare tweed jackets have been replaced by nylon parkas and evil-smelling raincoats hang forlornly on the gun room door. Even the famous royal shoots are shadows of their heroic past, when the Duke of Windsor described "the bright, tweeded opulence of my grandfather and his friends while out shooting at Sandringham."

"I have often seen shoots where the loaders are better dressed than the owners," admits Drach.

Well, somebody has to keep up the standards that their lordships have let slip. The Wertheimers have also hit on a truth. There is a new international aristocracy — of money rather than class. And men are not much targeted at the luxury level, give or take the macho watch.

Old British money would probably be sniffy — not just because they won't be able to afford a thing, but because there is supposed to be something vulgar about shiny new things that haven't been passed down from previous generations.

But this is a new dynasty roaring forward in its four-wheel drive vehicles. And those eminent Edwardians would have quite understood. King Edward VII peopled Sandringham House and its pheasant shoots with upstart bankers like Lord Rothschild. New money. New blood. Tomorrow's big shots.

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BOOKS

HUNGRY GHOSTS
China's Secret Famine

By Jasper Becker. 352 pages. £19.99. John Murray.

Reviewed by Philip Bowring

THIS is a chilling book. It would have to be, as it describes one of the greatest but least discussed tragedies of the 20th century: the Chinese famine that arose from the Great Leap Forward of 1958-61. Some 30 million died.

But it should be doubly chilling for academics, journalists and those in public life whose positions carry an obligation to "seek truth from facts," to borrow a phrase from the principal architect of the disaster, Mao Zedong. Almost to a man, they failed to see what they did not want to see.

It is now a commonplace that famines are mostly caused not so much by failures of crops as by failures of communication. Either those with supplies do not know about those who are starving or lack the physical means to transport the grain to the people, or vice versa. What is less understood, as the economist Amartya Sen has observed, is that these breakdowns of communication are usually deliberate. Politically inspired censorship prevents the transfer of information or denies an obvious reality.

Becker, a journalist who has spent most of the past 10 years in China, understands all too well the political context of the tragedy, and in particular the parallel with the 1933 famine in the Soviet Union which followed Stalin's collectivization campaign.

In both cases the process of collectivization led to a sharp drop in output. In both cases, however, famine was less a consequence of insufficient output than of seizures of grain by the state that were carried out partly to feed the cities but as often because of an obsessive belief that peasants were hoarding it in attempt to frustrate the new Communist utopia.

In both cases, refusal of officials to acknowledge the truth prevented relief measures or the opening of granaries. In both cases, the weather was blamed for shortages, although it was never the culprit. In both cases, the great and the good from the West added their own denials — in the Soviet case, the British social reformers Sidney and Beatrice Webb and assorted journalists; in the Chinese case, a list including Francois Mitterrand, Felix Greene and journalists and economists in Hong Kong who regarded as "exaggerated" the evidence of peasants who poured across the border.

In fact, the greatest suffering in China was found not in the remote provinces of the south and west but in traditionally grain-surplus areas in the heartland — the provinces of Anhui, Henan and Shandong, where cannibalism was widespread. In the worst affected areas — as in Ukraine in 1933 — as much as a quarter of the population may have died. The cities were, of course, well fed.

The tragedy remains little discussed in China compared with the Cultural Revolution. That was largely an urban phenomenon and, compared to the famine, caused relatively little suffering — but those who suffered were people like party officials and intellectuals.

Memories of the tragedy spurred decollectivization under Deng Xiaoping and left a legacy of guilt among party reformers like Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang. But its impact today is harder to grasp. Current leaders like Jiang Zemin, Li Peng and Zhu Rongji were managers and administrators who would have had little contact with rural suffering.

As for Mao, the 20th anniversary of his death has prompted nostalgia and some muted calls for rehabilitation. Becker's book is a timely reminder that if the Chinese people were allowed to know the full truth of the famine years, most would wish that he would be forever haunted by those hungry ghosts.

Philip Bowring wrote this for the International Herald Tribune.

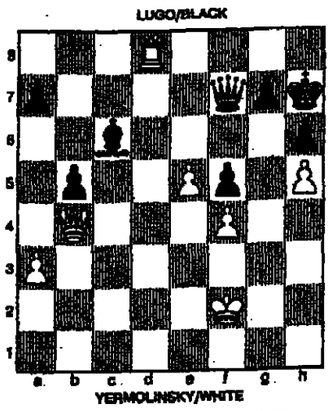
CHESS

By Robert Byrne

ALEX Yermolinsky won the World Open Tournament in Philadelphia. In Round 5, he beat Blas Lugo.

In the Semi-Slav Defense with 4...e6, the development with 5 Bg5 invites Black to seize a pawn with 5...dc, but then 6 e4 b5 7 e5 h6 Bh4 g5 9 Ng5 hg 10 Bg5 Nbd7 11 fe Bb7 12 g3 c5 13 d5 leads to dizzying complications. The popular alternative, 5...h6, aims for a simpler, positional solution, yielding, after 6 Bf6 Qf6, the bishop pair to Black in exchange for quicker mobilization and superior control of space to White.

LUGO/BLACK



YERMOLINSKY/WHITE

Position after 42... Kh7

The rare 7 a3!? avoids 7 e4 de 8 Ne4 Bb4 9 Nc3 O-O; it also tempts Black to take a pawn with 7...dc, yet after 8 Ne5, a Kasparov-Sveshnikov game in 1981, saw Black returning the material at once with 8...c5 9 Nc4 cd 10 Nb5 Qd8 11 Qd4 Qd4 12 Nd4 Bd7 and achieving an even game. What Yermolinsky had in mind against this is his secret.

Lugo took up the challenge of the pawn offer with 7...dc, even though this required cumbersome pawn protection with 8...b5 and forced him into a labored mobilization.

Despite a reduction of material with 13...Nd7 14 Nd7 Qd7, Yermolinsky still held the enemy in a strong positional grip that was probably worth a pawn.

Yermolinsky provoked weaknesses in the enemy kingside and center with 27 Qc2! After 27...f5 28 Ba2, Lugo gave a rook for a bishop with 28...Rd5, but on 29 Bd5 cd, Yermolinsky had both a positional and a material advantage.

On 32 Qf3, Lugo realized that he could not wait for Yermolinsky to attack with 33 g4 followed by the doubling of rooks on the g file. He thus played 32...Bc5 33 Rc5 Rc5 34 dc Bc6.

On 35...Qe7, Yermolinsky played 36 gf! Qc5 37 Qf2, one point being that after 37...Qc1 38 Kh2 ef 39 Rc2, he wins a piece. So Lugo opened his a8-h1 diagonal for his bishop with 37...d4. But in vain, because after 38 Qd4 Qc1 39 Kf2 ef 40 Qd6!, Yermolinsky threatened 41 Qe6 Kh8 42 Rd8 Kh7 43 Qg6 mate.

On 41 Qb4, Lugo could not play 41...Qc1 because 42 Qb3 Kh7 43 Qc2! forces the exchange of queens in view of 43...Qh1? 44 Qf5 Kg8 45 Rd8.

Yermolinsky's 43 Qf8! decided the battle: 43...Qh5? permits 44 Qg8 Kg6 45 Rd6 mate. Moreover, the actual 43...Qa2 44 Ke3 Qb3 45 Rd3 Qe6 ran out of steam after 46 Qd6! Thus, 46...Qe8 47 Qg6 Qg6 48 hg Kg6 49 Rd6 wins a piece. And so does 46...Qc8 47 Rc3. Lugo gave up.

SLAV DEFENSE

White Yermlky	Black Lugo	White Yermlky	Black Lugo
1 d4	d5	24 e5	Qe7
2 c4	c6	25 Be4	Bb6
3 Nf3	Nf6	26 Bb1	Rcd8
4 Nc3	e6	27 Qc2	f5
5 Bg5	h6	28 Ba2	Rd5
6 Bf6	Qf6	29 Bd5	cd
7 a3	dc	30 Qc3	Qf7
8 Ne5	b5	31 Rd2	Re8
9 g3	Bb7	32 Qf3	Bc5
10 Bg2	Qe7	33 Rc5	Rc5
11 0-0	Qc7	34 dc	Bc6
12 b3	cb	35 g4	Qe7
13 Qb3	Nd7	36 gf	Qc5
14 Nd7	Qd7	37 Qf2	d4
15 Rfd1	Be7	38 Qd4	Qc1
16 Ne4	0-0	39 Kf2	e4
17 Ne5	Qc7	40 Qd8	Qc4
18 Rac1	Rac8	41 Qb4	Qf7
19 a3	Rfd8	42 Rd8	Kh7
20 f4	Ba8	43 Qf8	Qa2
21 b4	Qd6	44 Ke3	Qb3
22 b5	Rf8	45 Rd3	Qe6
22 e4	Bd8	46 Qd6	Resigns

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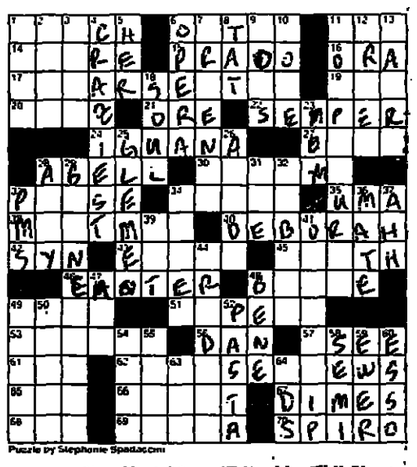
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 "Our Gang" producer Hal
6 Kind of nerve
11 Married
14 Get used (to)
15 Madrid museum
16 "Are you a man —— mouse?"
17 Forestry worker?
19 Stoolie
20 Queen of Eng.
21 Mine material
22 "—— Fideles"
24 Tennessee Williams's "The Night of the ——"
27 Old Pontiacs
28 Clear as ——
30 Money held by a third party
33 Stage
34 French farewell
35 Actress Thurman
38 Actor Yves
40 Newswoman Norville
42 Dict. entry
43 Ruckus
45 Sculptures on pedestals
46 Day to wear a bonnet
48 The Divine Miss M
49 Take apart
51 Rodeo entrants
53 Aspirin, e.g.
56 Former Rep. Rostenkowski
57 Word between Friends
61 "—— monkey's uncle!"
62 Ocean liners' employees?
65 100 yrs.
66 Lacks, in brief
67 Some change
68 Make sense, with "up"
69 The end
70 Vice President Agnew

DOWN

1 "Interview With the Vampire" author Anne
2 Scott Turow book
3 German car maker
4 Most zany
5 That girl
6 "Pagliacci," for one
7 Dressed fussily
8 Little bit
9 Brainstorm
10 Big stack of firewood
11 Least appetizing sausage?
12 Muse of poetry
13 Palm tree fruits
18 Aretha Franklin's singing style
23 Freudian component
25 Twinkles
26 Out of the way
28 "Hey!" on the Hesperus
29 Outcast orchestra?
31 Bee follower
32 Kind of match
33 Brit. leaders
34 Chicago's —— Planetarium
36 Spouse
37 Sounds of satisfaction
39 Trawler's equipment
41 Get the better of
44 Wearing away
47 U.S. modern-driven company
48 Giovanni's "good"
49 New York city
50 Christened
52 Macaroni, e.g.
54 Reverberate
55 21-Across carrier
58 Prefix with sphere
59 Pitcher
60 Bygone oil company
63 Explor
64 Some I.R.A. investments



Puzzle by Stephanie Spadaccini

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 23

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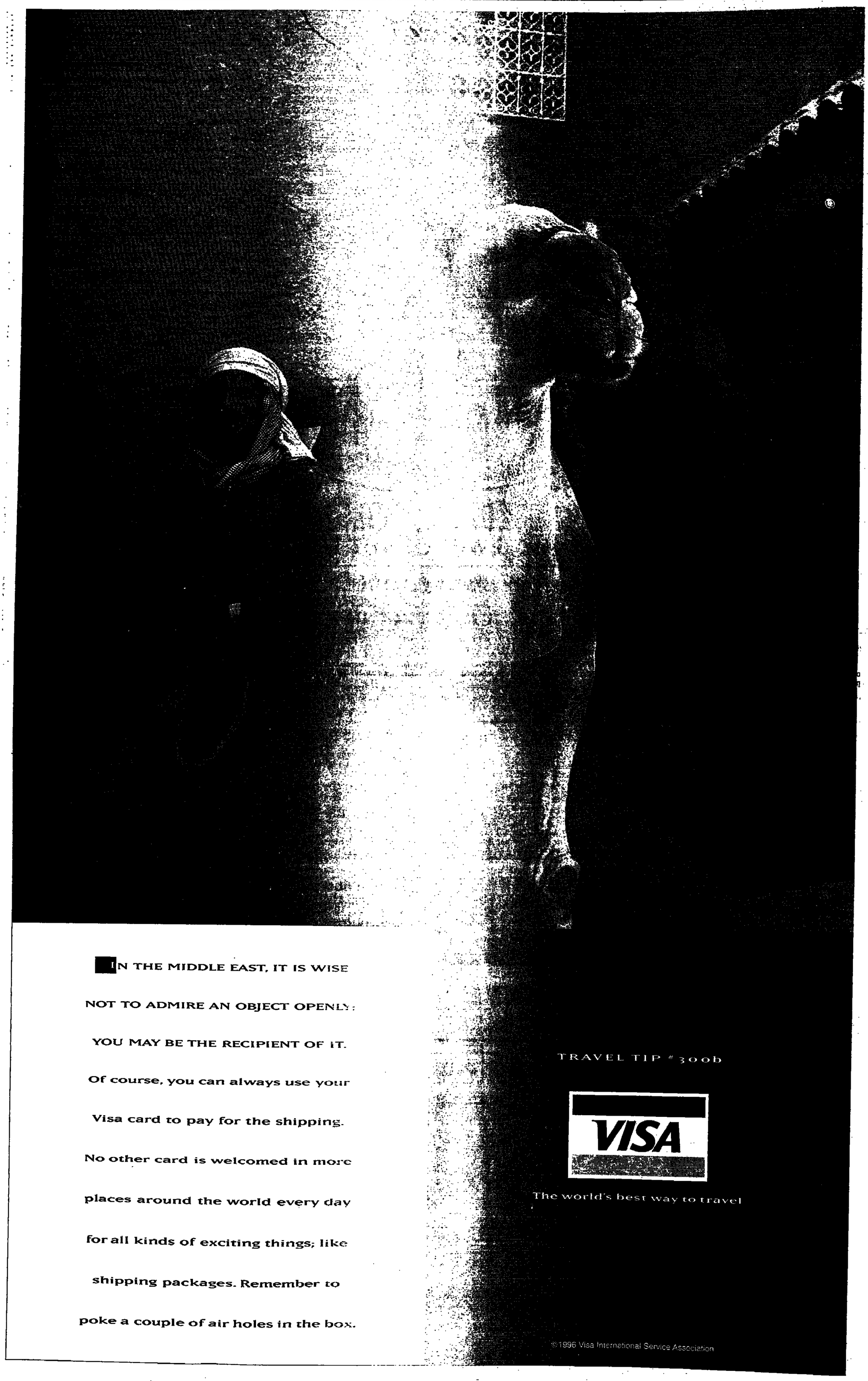

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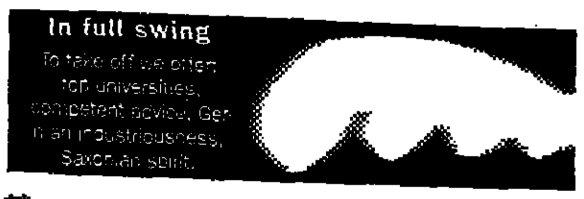


International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1996

Europe's Carmakers Vie for Elusive Profits

Price War in France Threatens to Spread

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Car sales across Europe have spurted ahead this year at the fastest pace since the recession of 1993, but for the region's largest auto makers, profits remain out of reach.

Confounding predictions of a flat auto market, sales have gained more than 6 percent overall this year, but, said Jean Berruyer, analyst with Enskilda Securities in Paris, "nobody is making much money in the car industry in Europe at the present time."

To make matters worse, fears are mounting that a brutal price war in France may engulf much of Europe.

On Monday, fresh signs of the distress came from what of late has become Europe's most competitive car market: France.

PSA Peugeot Citroen, the country's largest carmaker, announced that its profits had dropped by half in the first six months of the year, to 602 million French francs ($120.4 million), from 1.22 billion francs in the first half of 1995, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Earlier in September, its arch-rival, Renault SA had disclosed a 89 percent slide in first half earnings, and had warned of the distinct possibility of a net loss for the full year.

While both Peugeot and Renault continue to reel under an onslaught of cheap imports, led by Volkswagen AG and Fiat SPA, analysts worry that France's price war will spread. "Automakers' profits and margins in Europe have been falling since 1991 but the brutality of the fight in France is notching up the competition quite a bit," said Steve Haggerty, analyst with Schroder Securities in London.

Against cheap Spanish-made Volkswagen Polo's and the European car of the year, the Italian-made Fiat Bravo, Renault's aging and relatively expensive Clio, and Peugeot's 106 have not had a chance. Additionally, it is foreign car makers who have benefited most from the boost in sales provided by a pump-priming plan of incentive payments for the scrapping of old cars sponsored by the French government.

Beleaguered Renault has seen its share of the French market tumble from 31 percent to 26 percent in the first half of the

Market Share in Europe *in percent*

	6 mos. 1996	6 mos. 1995
Volkswagen	17.2%	16.7%
General Motors	12.9	13.3
Fiat	11.9	11.4
Ford	11.9	12.0
PSA	11.8	12.0
Renault	9.7	10.6
Japanese Makers	10.7	10.6
BMW/Rover	5.9	5.9
Others*	8.0	7.5

*Mercedes, Volvo, Korean makers
Source: Association of European Auto Makers, Le Monde

year. PSA Peugeot Citroen saw its share slip one percentage point, to 30 percent.

With Renault having designated recovering lost market share as its top priority, any hope of calm or semblance of healthy profit margins returning to the French market seem remote.

In fact, some analysts suggest that Renault and Peugeot might wish to widen the warfare, taking the intense price competition into Germany, VW's home market.

The problem for the French is one of scale. Volkswagen, analysts said, had a big enough slice of the French market and a good enough distribution system there to do exactly what it did — cut prices and increase French sales by a quarter in just six months. In the process the company's market share in France shot up 2 points, to 10 percent in the first half.

Peugeot and Renault, meanwhile, each have less than 5 percent of the German market. In fact, the unusually heavy dependence of both companies on their domestic markets accounts for much of their weakness today. "In Europe today PSA and Renault are the big question-mark companies," said Karl Ludvigsen, a London-based auto industry consultant. "It is virtually certain that they cannot remain standalone firms."

The new aggressiveness shown in France by VW and, to some extent, by Fiat, could hasten that consolidation.

There remains little doubt as to its necessity. Nigel Griffiths, an analyst at DRI/McGraw Hill, estimates that Europe currently has a capacity to produce nearly four million more cars than its citizens are currently willing to buy.

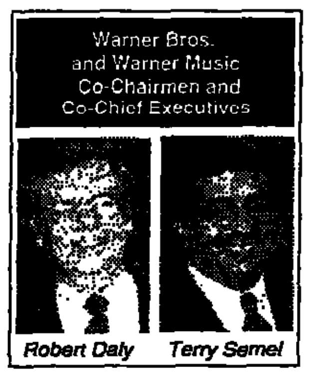
Time Warner Tug-of-War

Gerald Levin, the chairman of Time Warner, is trying to build support for his $6.8 billion merger with Turner Broadcasting Systems, while powerful forces pull him in different directions.

Ted Turner blocked plans to sell New Line Cinema and has asserted control over Home Box Office, CNN and other Turner and Time Warner cable networks.

Ted Turner

Robert Daily and Terry Semple are anxious to see the U S West partnership redone, but unlikely to support cost cuts in their divisions.



Robert Daly Terry Semel

Richard McCormick, the chairman of U.S. West, sued Time Warner unsuccessfully to block the Turner deal. Will be a stubborn negotiator in plans to revamp entertainment partnership.

Richard McCormick

Gerald Levin

Gordon Crawford, a senior vice president at Capital Research, a major shareholder, is said to be unhappy with stock performance and is also pushing Levin to rework the partnership with U S West.

Gordon Crawford

NYT

With Turner in Tow, It's Levin's Time

By Mark Landler and Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Gerald Levin and Ted Turner hit the road next Monday to sell the merger of Time Warner Inc. and Turner Broadcasting System, they will face a supremely jaded audience. For six-and-a-half years, Time Warner's shareholders have waited in vain for the stock to rouse itself.

But Mr. Levin, Time Warner's chairman, cleared a critical hurdle this month, gaining government approval for the $6.8 billion deal. Despite all their frustrations, Time Warner's largest shareholders believe this combination gives Mr. Levin a last chance to fulfill the promises he has made since the original Time-Warner merger in 1989.

"We think the combined companies have the potential to be a very dynamic stock," said Larry Haverty, senior vice president of State Street Research in Boston, which owns 2.3 million shares.

Like other big shareholders, Mr. Haverty has an idea for whittling down Time Warner's mountainous debt and resuscitating the share price: Sell Mr. Turner's production companies, which include New Line Cinema, Castle Rock Entertainment and Turner Pictures.

But Mr. Levin may not be able to accommodate this or other items on shareholder wish lists. He is constrained by a bewildering array of forces: His largest shareholder, Mr. Turner; the company's independent division chiefs; its powerful outside investors; and its estranged strategic partner, US West Inc.

Every solution has its own problems. Modest asset sales, like that of Mr. Turner's film studios, would risk alienating Mr. Turner, who is vice chairman of Time Warner, without mking much of a dent in the $17.5 billion debt of the combined companies.

A wholesale reorganization of Time Warner's entertainment properties could have a much bigger impact, but could not be accomplished without bringing around US West. Finally, pledges that internal cost-cutting would significantly whittle down the company's debt impress few analysts.

"It's the moment of truth," said John Tinker, a media analyst at Montgomery Securities. "Either Gerry sorts it out now, or the institutional pressures will force a change."

Of these forces, Mr. Turner may be the most influential and least predictable. After retiring to his Montana ranch following the deal, executives familiar with Time Warner said, the 57-year-old billionaire has roared back into the picture — in a very public visit to Time Warner's premium cable channel, Home Box Office, last week and in private sessions with Mr. Levin.

In recent weeks, people close to the company said, Mr. Turner has argued against a plan to sell New Line Cinema and asserted his control over Cable News Network and the other Turner cable networks, plus HBO.

Thwarting a plan to make him a top executive without line responsibilities, Mr. Turner last week won an internal battle to gain direct control over all the

See WARNER, Page 15

Cool Heads Prevail on Fed Watch

Market Reaction Is 'Factored In,' Some Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stock and bond markets were steady Monday as traders debated whether the Federal Reserve Board's Open Market Committee would vote to increase banks' borrowing rates at its meeting on Tuesday.

Analysts said opinion was divided between those who think the Fed will head off a possible surge in inflation by raising its target for the federal funds rate — the rate banks charge each other for overnight loans — to 5.50 percent from 5.25 percent, and those who think the Fed will wait until its next meeting on Nov. 13 to take any action.

The U.S. economy is growing quickly — gross domestic product rose at an annual rate of 4.8 percent in the second quarter — but there have been few solid signs of inflation. Figures released in September showed that consumer prices rose a lower-than-expected 0.2 percent in August, unchanged from July.

Some economists, however, see rising labor costs as a danger. Government figures showed that average hourly wages were 3.6 percent higher in August than they were a year ago.

"If you polled 100 people in the market, my guess is 60 would say the Fed will raise rates and 40 would say they're not going to," said Eric Cheung, a money manager at the Delaware-based Wilmington Trust Corp. "My vote is yes, they're going to do it."

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 6.28 points, to 5,894.74, a record, but declining issues outnumbered advancing ones by a 7-to-4 ratio. Broader stock indexes slipped. The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 10/32, to 96 22/32, bringing its yield down to 7.02 percent from 7.04 percent.

Whichever way the Fed goes, many analysts say it would be a mistake to expect a simple, knee-jerk reaction from the markets.

"The Fed will probably not do anything aggressive," said Greg Smith, an investment strategist at Prudential Se-

See FED, Page 12

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

IMF's Task: Adapt to a Smaller Role

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Outside the world of high finance, the International Monetary Fund has always had a hard time finding friends and admirers. During the Cold War, the Fund was frequently accused of imposing harsh and unnecessary suffering on poor countries to make the world safe for capitalism.

Now that capitalism has triumphed, the Fund is more likely to be criticized for not being harsh enough. Critics charge it with distorting market forces by rescuing countries like Mexico that would be better left to fight their own way out of financial crises.

Today, however, with huge changes sweeping the world economy, you don't have to have an ideological ax to grind to ask why the Fund is still in business — especially as most of the Fund's original tasks have been superseded by events or taken over by private capital.

All of this is not lost on the Fund. Since last year's controversial bailout of Mexico, it has tried harder than ever to convince the skeptics that it can adapt to the challenges of the 21st century — a message it will again seek to deliver at its annual meeting in Washington starting next week.

Clearly, big changes are necessary. When the Fund was created in 1944, World War II was still raging. The Fund was designed to operate in a world of fixed exchange rates and compartmentalized economic and financial markets, dominated by a handful of industrial countries.

In today's wider world of floating currencies, its first role — to supervise the exchange rate system — has disappeared and is unlikely to return.

Its second role, the channeling of official funds to countries in financial difficulties, has been dwarfed by the explosion of the international capital markets, which now supply the major emerging nations with more than 90 percent of their needs. It has been 20 years since the Fund came to the rescue of a traditional industrial country.

Its original job has gone and is unlikely to return.

According to the Institute of International Finance, the association that groups the world's leading private financial institutions, net private capital flows to emerging markets will hit a record $225 billion this year, an astonishing 16 times the amount of official flows.

Increasingly, the people controlling the movement of funds to developing countries are not IMF officials or small groups of private bankers, as in the 1980s, but mutual and pension fund managers and insurance company executives. Rather than accept Fund discipline, governments are increasingly obliged to discipline themselves to attract private finance.

The Fund gains greater prominence, as in Mexico, when that discipline fails. Its hopes for the future include a major role in crisis management and prevention — by tighter monitoring of individual countries, by urging them to publish better statistics and by building up funds for emergency rescues. There is no harm in closer surveillance, provided it encourages countries to make themselves more attractive to private capital. With the world so dependent on private funds for economic growth and development, the aim must be to keep those funds flowing.

One thing the Fund can do is put greater emphasis on structural reforms, such as privatization, when setting conditions on loans. But it is dangerous to build too much new bailout capacity into the system.

That encourages imprudent governments to borrow too much and irresponsible lenders to help them do it. A much better approach is to let governments and investors learn the hard way that there are real penalties for bad policies and bad investments.

There should still be a niche for the Fund in nudging countries toward market economies, as in Russia, and in helping poorer countries that can't attract private money. But its general role will be smaller and more marginal. As a consolation, though, the Fund should see a gradual softening of its widespread image as the Scrooge of the international economy.

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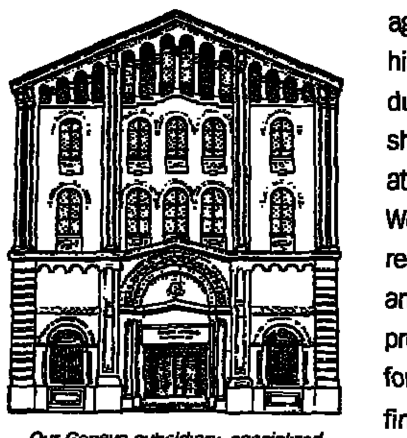

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 23

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.696	2.64	1.1271	0.3302	0.1114*	—	5.446*	1.3741	1.5449*	1.2415	1.3325*
Brussels	31.2425	48.525	20.5975	6.0785	2.055*	18.365	—	25.345	0.2844	22.8425	24.5075*
Frankfurt	1.5165	2.3542	—	0.2952	0.0995*	0.892	4.858*	1.2207	1.3885*	1.1092	1.1891*
London (a)	1.5549	—	2.2529	7.9703	2,370.85	2.6375	48.432	1.9212	171.83	2.1272	198.0902
Madrid	127.538	198.33	84.10	24.827	0.363*	75.018	4.0855	102.986	N.A.*	93.325	—
Milan	1,521.30	2,371.00	1,005.39	296.61	—	897.58	48.768	1,231.05	13.898	1,113.95	11.972
New York (b)	—	1.5564a	1.5128	5.125	1,525.00	1.6954	31.13	1.236	109.92	1.3668	127.255
Paris	5.132	7.9805	3.3874	—	0.3368*	3.0216	0.1646	4.3481	4.6773*	3.759	4.0275*
Tokyo					Closed						
Toronto	1.3668	2.1267	0.9037	0.2667	0.0899*	0.8061	0.439*	1.1058	1.2437*	—	1.074*
Zurich	1.2346	1.9229	0.8165	0.2411	0.0812*	0.7282	3.9664*	—	1.1238*	0.9037	0.9706*
1 ECU	1.2627	0.8128	1.9148	6.4863	1,925.96	2.1467	39.4173	1.5627	138.679	1.7256	161.053
1 SDR	1.4451	0.9389	2.1915	7.4236	2,204.27	2.4689	45.1061	1.7905	N.Q.	1.9767	184.326

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, and Zurich. fixings in other centers: Toronto rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	239.61	Mex. peso	7.543	S. Afr. rand	4.51
Australian $	1.2633	Hong Kong $	7.7317	N. Zealand $	1.4308	S. Kor. won	820.90
Austrian sch.	10.665	Hung. forint	157.58	Norw. krone	6.475	Swed. krona	6.6105
Brazil real	1.0215	Indian rupee	35.70	Phil. peso	26.24	Taiwan $	27.50
Chinese yuan	8.333	Indo. rupiah	2319.75	Polish zloty	2.79	Thai baht	25.39
Czech koruna	26.64	Irish £	0.6254	Port. escudo	154.36	Turkish lira	90189.
Danish krone	5.826	Israeli shek.	3.1745	Russ ruble	5396.0	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3925	Kuw dinar	0.2993	Saudi riyal	3.7504	Venez. boliv.	474.50
Fin. markka	4.5325	Malay. ring.	2.5006	Sing. $	1.4072		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5522	1.5519	1.5519	Japanese yen	109.40	108.91	108.42
Canadian dollar	1.3644	1.3625	1.3607	Swiss franc	1.2383	1.2302	1.2260
Deutsche mark	1.5131	1.5098	1.5063				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Libid-Libor Rates

Sept. 23

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	2 7/8 - 3 1/8	1 9/16 - 1 11/16	5 5/8 - 5 7/8	3 7/16 - 3 9/16	7/16 - 1/2	4 1/16 - 4 3/16
3-month	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	2 7/8 - 3 1/8	1 1/2 - 1 3/4	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 7/16 - 3 9/16	7/16 - 1/2	4 1/16 - 4 3/16
6-month	5 5/8 - 5 3/4	2 15/16 - 3 1/16	1 1/2 - 1 11/16	5 3/4 - 5 15/16	3 9/16 - 3 11/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 1/8 - 4 1/4
1-year	6 1/16 - 6 3/16	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	1 3/4 - 2	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	5/8 - 3/4	4 5/16 - 4 7/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 1/4	5 5/16
3-month CDs	5.03	5.03
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.15	5.14
1-year Treasury bill	5.52	5.53
2-year Treasury bill	6.22	6.24
5-year Treasury note	6.59	6.61
7-year Treasury note	6.68	6.70
10-year Treasury note	6.81	6.83
30-year Treasury bond	7.02	7.04
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.85	4.85
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	Clsd	0.41
1-month interbank	–	0.54
3-month interbank	–	0.56
6-month interbank	–	0.60
10-year Govt bond	–	2.91
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.10	3.05
1-month interbank	3.13	3.13
3-month interbank	3.13	3.14
6-month interbank	3.18	3.18
10-year Bond	6.21	6.15

Britain		
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 5/8	5 5/8
1-month interbank	5 13/16	5 3/4
3-month interbank	5 15/16	5 15/16
6-month interbank	5 15/16	5 7/8
10-year Gilt	7.81	7.77
France		
Intervention rate	3.25	3.25
Call money	3 3/4	3 7/8
1-month interbank	3 7/16	3 7/16
3-month interbank	3 7/16	3 7/16
6-month interbank	3 9/16	3 9/16
10-year OAT	6.15	6.10

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

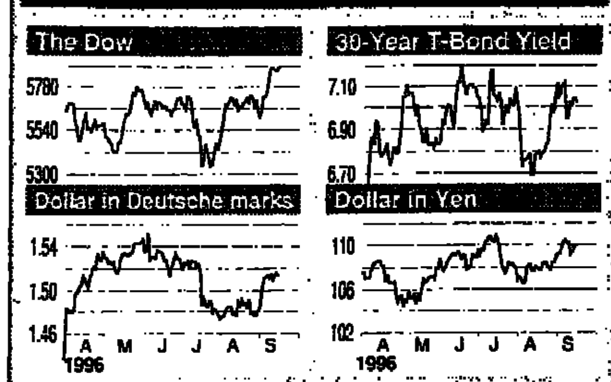
Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	381.25	381.25	—0.25
London	381.20	381.00	—0.75
New York	384.00	384.40	+ 0.50

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5894.74	5888.46	+0.11
NYSE	S&P 500	686.48	687.02	-0.08
NYSE	S&P 100	664.18	665.39	-0.18
NYSE	Composite	365.51	365.77	-0.07
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1212.47	1218.39	-0.49
AMEX	Market Value	563.62	565.20	-0.28
Toronto	TSE Index	5284.21	5287.47	-0.06
São Paulo	Bovespa	65511.16	66052.00	-0.82
Mexico City	Bolsa	3300.44	3318.23	-0.54
Buenos Aires	Merval	545.18	548.00	-0.51
Santiago	IPSA General	5454.24	5428.25	+0.48
Caracas	Capital General	5023.28	4948.97	+1.50

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Users Prefer Logging On Directly to the Net

By Peter H. Lewis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A survey of home computer users has found that, for the first time, more people are gaining access to the Internet through direct Internet-service providers than through commercial on-line services such as America Online or CompuServe

But the survey also found that most consumers are not very impressed with the on-line experience.

The findings of the semiannual Homefront survey by Odyssey of San Francisco represented a significant shift from just six months ago: it also appeared to reflect the growing popularity of Internet-access services, such as Netcom and AT&T Worldnet, and a growing disenchantment with the proprietary information services.

It found that 48 percent of all households connected to the Internet used an Internet-service provider, compared with 35 percent who used a commercial on-line service. Six months ago, 54 percent of households with Internet access used a commercial on-line service, compared with 30 percent for the Internet providers.

Nicholas Donatiello, president of Odyssey, said the numbers did not add up to 100 percent because many people did not know the name of their service provider.

Underscoring the report, Pacific Bell Internet Services, a Pacific Telesis Group unit, said Friday it had signed up more than 51,000 subscribers in the first 90 days it offered Internet connections in California, making it one of the fastest growing of the Internet-service providers.

"There are now lots of places to get information, and lots of ways to get onto the Internet," Mr. Donatiello said. "Commercial on-line services are going to have to sell themselves in a different way than they have been selling themselves. They need to explain what value they bring in addition to access to the Internet and the World Wide Web."

Unlike the service providers, who offer home computer users access to the Internet but little else, the commercial on-line services create self-contained worlds of services and features available only to paying members.

These companies, of which America Online is the largest, with an estimated 6.5 million subscribers, offer Internet access as a supplement to their own proprietary content: features like chat rooms, forums on a variety of subjects, airline schedules and stock quotes.

But on-line bulletin boards can be reached directly through an Internet service provider and can advise, inform and support people. World Wide Web sites also offer choices, many unavailable through on-line services.

The new survey appears to mirror recent reports of troubles throughout the consumer on-line service industry. While America Online continues to grow, despite highly publicized breakdowns and disputes over its billing practices, other on-line services report stagnant or declining membership.

In the meantime, virtually all national and regional telephone companies have started, or are preparing to start, Internet-access services aimed at consumers. AT&T trails Netcom On-Line Communications Services of San Jose, California, in residential Internet customers.

Very briefly:

• **Ultramar Corp.** said it would acquire **Diamond Shamrock Inc.** for about $956 million in stock, creating one of the largest U.S. gasoline refining and marketing concerns.

• **Bellcore**, the research arm of the seven regional Bell companies, declined to comment on a published report that its research laboratories would be sold for about $700 million to **Science Applications International Corp.**

• **Fox Broadcasting Co.** will divest itself of its Fox Children's Network, combining it with **Saban Entertainment Co.**, the producers of hit programs such as "Mighty Morphin Power Rangers," to create a new company.

• **Big B Inc.** rejected **Revco D.S. Inc.**'s $330 million hostile takeover bid as inadequate and said its board had adopted a so-called poison pill set of anti-takeover provisions to give it time to consider other bids it had already received.

• **The Securities and Exchange Commission** filed a lawsuit against **Donald John Tyson**, former chairman of **Tyson Foods Inc.**, alleging he passed information to a friend of the company's plan to acquire **Arctic Alaska Fisheries Corp.**

Bloomberg, Reuters, NYT

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "The First Wives Club" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $19 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. The First Wives Club	(Paramount)	$19 million
2. Last Man Standing	(New Line Cinema)	$7.1 million
3. Fly Away Home	(Columbia)	$3.8 million
4. Maximum Risk	(Columbia)	$3.0 million
5. Bulletproof	(Universal)	$2.4 million
6. First Kid	(Walt Disney)	$2.3 million
7. Tin Cup	(Warner Bros.)	$1.8 million
8. (tie) A Time to Kill	(Warner Bros.)	$1.6 million
.. The Rich Man's Wife	(Hollywood Pictures)	$1.6 million
10. Independence Day	(Twentieth Century Fox)	$1.5 million

Rate-Rise Fears Depress Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was lower against most major currencies on Monday, as investors waited to see if the Federal Reserve Board's policy-setting committee would vote to raise interest rates when it meets Tuesday.

At the close, the dollar was at 1.5128 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5155 DM on Friday. The dollar was also lower against the franc, at 5.1250 francs, down from 5.1325 francs on Friday, and at 1.2360 Swiss francs, from 1.2390 francs. The pound, meanwhile, was slightly higher at $1.5564.

The dollar rose to 109.92 yen from 109.95 yen on Friday. Many analysts expect the Fed to push up the federal funds rate on overnight interbank loans a quarter percentage point, to 5.5 percent, at the Federal Open Market Committee meeting Tuesday. "It should support the dollar if they go a quarter," said Peter Carruthers, currency salesman at Credit Suisse.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

If stocks and bonds plummet in reaction to a rate rise, the dollar could drop, traders said. But traders said that the dollar was not likely to fall very far, however, since a Fed rate increase would increase the attractiveness of short-term dollar-denominated deposits.

Trading was light on Monday because the Tokyo market was closed for the autumnal equinox holiday and many traders in New York were out for the Yom Kippur holiday.

The Deutsche mark, meanwhile, retreated against the yen and most European currencies on fears about the health of Russian President Boris Yeltsin and optimism about progress toward conversion to a single European currency in 1999.

Over the weekend, European Union finance ministers agreed on a pact to enforce budgetary discipline among members of the planned monetary union and raised confidence that a single European currency will come into being in 1999, as scheduled .Progress toward monetary union often hurts the mark because it will lose its status as Europe's primary currency when the new currency is introduced. *(Bloomberg, AP, AFX)*

FED: *Markets Have 'Factored In' a Possible Small Rate Increase*

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curities. "As I see it, the Fed will either do nothing on interest rates or at most raise them 25 basis points," or hundredths of a percentage point.

"A 25-basis-point increase in interest rates will do little or nothing to the economy and little or nothing to the financial markets, since it has already been factored in," Mr. Smith added.

As traders have given closer scrutiny to the conditions that might influence the Fed's decisions, they have been more effective at doing at least some of the central bank's work for it.

If traders in the credit markets think the Fed might be worried about inflation, they are likely to push interest rates higher immediately, before policymakers have a chance to sit down and decide on any action.

Separately, the New York Times reported that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had agreed to assist the Federal Reserve System in a highly unusual internal inquiry into a leak last week of sensitive information that some officials were pushing for an increase in interest rates.

Last Tuesday, a Reuters news agency report from Chicago quoted a "senior Fed official" as saying that eight of the Fed's 12 district banks were in favor of raising rates.

At the time, Fed officials would not comment on the report. But the effort to investigate it, along with the request for assistance by the FBI, strongly suggested that the report might have accurately reflected the internal deliberations within government and indicated that Fed officials have decided to aggressively search for the person who disclosed the information.

U.S. STOCKS

In market action Monday, meanwhile, stocks were mixed as the Dow Jones industrial average rose to a record while declines in oil and semiconductor issues hurt the broader market.

Exxon and Texaco fell on concern that easing tensions in the Persian Gulf could hurt crude prices. Falling bond yields helped bank shares rise.

The Dow recovered after falling by more than 50 points in early trading, and it beat the record it set one week ago.

The broader Standard & Poor's 500 index fell 0.54, to 686.48, while the Nasdaq composite index, home to many technology companies, slid 7.22 points, to 1,212.47.

Semiconductor stocks fell after a strong rally last week. Intel's report last week of better-than-expected demand for computer chips does not necessarily mean the industry's woes are over, Barron's reported, citing analysts. *(Bloomberg, AP, NYT)*

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	165	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+⅛
ARC	516	3⅝	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⁹⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆
Acadiana n	151	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—
Action	531	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	1⅞	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	—
AdvMed	248	3⅝	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⁹⁄₁₆	—
AdvThr	60	35¾	35½	35½	—
AirWat	508	6⅞	6⅝	6½	—¼
Aircoa	125	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
Allin	70	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	1⅞	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	—
Alphaln	155	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
AlpinGr	354	6¹⁵⁄₁₆	6½	6⅝	—⅛
AltLivng n	88	14⅝	14	14	—⅝
Amdhl	746	9¾	9¼	9⅝	—¼
AIM 85	151	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
AIM 86	62	13⅝	13	13	—¾
AScIE	61	15⅜	15	15	—¼
Ampal	135	4¹⁵⁄₁₆	4⅞	4⅞	+½
Ampex n	3673	7¹³⁄₁₆	7½	7¹³⁄₁₆	+⅜
Andrea	124	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+¼
Aprogx	80	¹¹⁄₁₆	⅝	⅝	—¹⁄₁₆
AstLiving	346	18½	18⅜	18¼	—⅛
Astrosc	64	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—¹⁄₁₆
AurorEl	62	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	—
Autotote	626	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	1⅞	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	—⅛
Azco	156	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—
BAT Ind	517	14⅝	14½	14⁹⁄₁₆	—¹⁄₁₆
Baldw	183	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
BanFd	97	23½	22⅞	23⅜	+½
BarrLb s	71	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+⅛
Baristr	63	2⅝	2⁹⁄₁₆	2⅝	+⅛
BayMeo	250	19	18⅝	19	+¼
Bayou	473	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+⁵⁄₁₆
BemaGold	1587	7⅝	7⁹⁄₁₆	7½	—
BenfPh	391	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	3⅞	3⅞	+¹⁄₁₆
BenfPh wt	730	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
BioRA s	118	28	27⅜	27¾	—½
Biovail s	687	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+⅛
BlscApp	81	¹¹⁄₁₆	¹¹⁄₁₆	¹¹⁄₁₆	—⅛
BKB189	141	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
BlairCp	79	21⅞	21½	21⅝	—⅛
BlondT n	85	9⅝	9⅛	9⁹⁄₁₆	+⁷⁄₁₆
Bogen wt	120	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
BoltTch n	200	4½	4⅜	4¼	+⅛
Bosinfd n	517	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
Bowne	134	20⅞	20½	20⅝	—
Bufflon	146	2¼	2³⁄₁₆	2³⁄₁₆	—
CE Frnk g	972	3¹⁄₁₆	2⅞	3	+⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Glolfit	518	17¼	16⅞	17	+⅛
Globlink	114	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—
GoVideo	70	1⅝	1⁹⁄₁₆	1⁹⁄₁₆	—
GoVd wt	222	½	½	½	—
GldStarR	280	15½	15⅜	15¼	—⅛
Granga g	272	1⁹⁄₁₆	1½	1½	—
GrnStCA	82	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
GreyLne	533	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	—
GrifGam	88	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
GulfLb	206	6⅞	5⅞	6¾	+1
HangOr	270	6¹³⁄₁₆	6⅝	6¹³⁄₁₆	—
HanvDir	364	1¹⁄₁₆	1	1	—¹⁄₁₆
Han wtB	372	¼	⅛	¼	—
Harken	18112	2½	2⁵⁄₁₆	2⁷⁄₁₆	+⅛
Hasbro	1351	37	36⅝	37	+⅜
HowAir	430	4	3⅞	4	+⅜
HlthPro s	119	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
Hearx n	762	3⅝	3¼	3⁷⁄₁₆	—⅛
Helmstr	230	1⅝	1½	1⁹⁄₁₆	+⅛
HiShearT	121	6	5⅞	6	—⅛
HooaHl	74	14½	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
HousBio	93	⅝	⅝	⅝	+¹⁄₁₆
HovnEn	101	5⅞	5⅝	5¹³⁄₁₆	—¹⁄₁₆
ICG Com	807	22	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅛
Identix	488	9¼	8⅞	9¹⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆
ImpCM n	442	21	20⅝	20⅞	+¼
ImpHly	195	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅜
ImpOil g	824	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—
InCtPd	364	3⅝	3	3⁵⁄₁₆	—
InterDig	1129	7⅝	7⁹⁄₁₆	7½	—¼
Intrmagn	155	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅛
IRIS	74	7⅝	7¹¹⁄₁₆	7¹¹⁄₁₆	—³⁄₁₆
IonLaser	299	14⅝	14	14⅝	+½
IvaxCp	1908	15½	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
JTS Corp	710	4⅝	4	4½	—
Jonelnt	65	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
Keane	68	45½	44⅝	44¾	—⅛
Kirby	575	16¾	16¼	16½	+¼
KogrEq	68	15	15	15	—
LXRBiot	307	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
LaBarg	113	5½	5⁵⁄₁₆	5⁵⁄₁₆	—
Lancer s	74	13¼	13	13⅛	—⅛
LehGTel	112	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅜
LeHK 98wt	61	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
MAI Sys	188	8	7⅝	7¹⁵⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆
MSB Bcp	224	17⅛	17	17	—
MSR	126	⅞	¾	¹³⁄₁₆	—¹⁄₁₆
Magellan	323	20⅛	19⅝	20	—⅜
MagPt wt	120	1⁵⁄₁₆	1⅛	1³⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆
MagnPet	297	4⅝	4⅛	4⁹⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆
Marlton	107	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
MaxmP wt	85	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+⅛
MeasSpcl	95	3⅝	3½	3½	—¹⁄₁₆
Media	274	32¼	32	32⅛	—¹⁄₁₆

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Shopco	99	1½	1⁵⁄₁₆	1⁵⁄₁₆	—³⁄₁₆
Silco	74	9¹³⁄₁₆	9¹¹⁄₁₆	9¹¹⁄₁₆	—
SanlTech	146	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
Sofinel	321	7⅛	6	7	+¾
ecSoligen	131	1¹⁄₁₆	1	1	—¹⁄₁₆
SCEd pfP	96	25⅝	25½	25⅝	—⅛
SportsCb	461	2¹³⁄₁₆	2⅝	2¹³⁄₁₆	—
SPDR	4440	68⅝	68⁵⁄₃₂	68²⁵⁄₃₂	+⅛
Stephan	63	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	—⅛
StevintA	452	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅛
Sulcus	65	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	—⅛
SuretyC	72	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
TPC Cp	154	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
Tasty	121	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	—⅛
TecOpsSv	88	15⅛	14⅝	15	+⅛
Technitrl	131	28⅛	27⅞	27¾	—
TelDta	911	40½	40	40¼	—½
Tenera	106	⅞	¹³⁄₁₆	⅞	—
TexBiotch	131	3⁷⁄₁₆	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
TexBi wt	115	⅝	⅝	¹¹⁄₁₆	—
TexMer	126	14½	14½	14⅝	—
Thermed	124	25	24⅞	25	+⅛
ThCar s	261	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	—⅛
TmEco	377	22⅛	22	22	—
ThmFb s	495	13⅛	13	13	—
Thrinsl	332	36⅝	36½	36½	—⅛
ThrmRe	90	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
ThrSent n	67	12⅛	12	12	—
ThrVolt s	223	12⅝	12⅛	12⅞	+⅛
Thrmolse	601	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
Thmosl n	232	14⅛	13⅞	13½	—½
Thrmotx	215	34⅛	34	34	—⅛
Thrmwd	151	2⅝	2½	2¼	—⅛
TopSrce	442	4⅝	4½	4⅛	—¹⁄₁₆
TownCty	158	⅝	½	½	—¹⁄₁₆
TWA wt	76	6¹⁵⁄₁₆	6¹³⁄₁₆	6⅞	—⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
TWA	3563	10⅛	9¹⁵⁄₁₆	10	—
Trnsmnt n	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
TrexMed n	316	19½	18⅞	19	—⅛
Triton	309	¼	⅛	¹¹⁄₁₆	—¹⁄₁₆
TubMex	285	11	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
TurnB B	423	27⅝	27⅞	27½	—⅛
US Alc	2436	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	—³⁄₁₆
UTI Eng	140	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+1
UniFlex	232	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
Unilab	280	⅛	⅛	¹³⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆
Unimar	177	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+¹⁄₁₆
UnioMbl	63	4⅝	4⁹⁄₁₆	4¹¹⁄₁₆	—¹⁄₁₆
UnCap	97	9⁹⁄₁₆	9⁷⁄₁₆	9⁹⁄₁₆	—⅛
UMobH	147	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
USBiosci s	771	13	12½	13	+⅜
Urohlth s	324	14⅛	13⅝	14	+⅛
VolFra s	62	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—⅛
VKAdM2	321	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
VKFLO	60	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—
VREFII	120	1⁷⁄₁₆	1¼	1⅜	—⅛
Viacom	1136	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
ViacB	4210	34⅝	33⅞	34	—⅛
Viac wtC	114	¼	¼	¼	—
Viac wtE	98	1⅜	1⁵⁄₁₆	1⅜	—
Vitronic	125	1⅝	1½	1⁹⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆
VoyCO	80	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
VoyMN2	93	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
WRIT	162	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
WendtBr	95	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—
WIRET	858	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
WhtmE s	256	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
WirelssT s	714	9¹⁵⁄₁₆	9⅝	9¹³⁄₁₆	—¹⁄₁₆
ecWizTch	96	3⅝	3⁷⁄₁₆	3⁷⁄₁₆	—¹⁄₁₆
XCL Ltd	1336	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
Zonart wt	197	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
Zonart	362	11½	10½	11⅝	+⅜

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
CFX Co	121	15¼	14⅞	15	—⅛
CIM	65	7⁹⁄₁₆	7⁹⁄₁₆	7½	+⅛
Cablvsn	277	43⅝	43	43⅝	—⅛
Cablvs pf	172	24½	24⅜	24⅜	—
Cambior	157	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
Cambrx s	182	33⅞	32¹⁵⁄₁₆	33⅞	—⅛
CanyonRs	507	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	2⅞	2⅞	—
CapRcHf	81	2⅝	2½	2½	—
Cardtch n	172	1⅝	1⅝	1¹¹⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆
CastlAM s	92	21⅞	21⅛	21¼	—
CentennT	867	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+1⅛
CFCda g	287	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—
ChevSoft	7538	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+⅛
Chief	104	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+⅛
Citadel	75	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—
CohenStr	223	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+½
ColLb	415	11⅝	11⅜	11½	—⅛
CmclAst	122	6⅞	6⁵⁄₁₆	6⅞	+⅛
CmdrAp n	104	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
CmdrA wt	112	2⁵⁄₁₆	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
CmpMan n	361	16	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
Cmptrc	65	2⁹⁄₁₆	2⅝	2⅝	—¹⁄₁₆
Cross	229	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
ecCrwnL	255	1	¹⁵⁄₁₆	¹⁵⁄₁₆	—¹⁄₁₆
Cycom gs	182	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
DI Ind	457	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	1⅞	1⅞	—
DakotaM	467	2⅝	2	2⁵⁄₁₆	—
DanHd	68	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
DaytonMn	410	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
Decoral s	133	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
DenAmer	195	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+¹⁄₁₆
Devniß	508	25½	24⅞	25⅜	+⅜
DolAutEx	60	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—
DryCal	183	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
DrylMu	127	9⅝	9½	9½	—
EZ Serv	253	11⁹⁄₁₆	11⅜	11⁹⁄₁₆	+³⁄₁₆
EZEM B	214	12	11½	11⅝	—⅛
EchoBay	5902	9⁵⁄₁₆	8⅞	9	+¹⁄₁₆
Edisto	586	10⅝	10⅜	10½	—
EdRak	540	⅝	⁹⁄₁₆	⅝	+⅛
ElPasoE n	648	5⅝	5⁹⁄₁₆	5⅝	—
EmerR	165	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—
EmpCar	64	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
Enzobi	327	16⅝	16½	16⅝	—½
Epitope	118	13¼	13	13	—¼
FalmBk n	392	12⅝	12½	12½	—
Fibrbd	299	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	—
FinFd s	78	15	15	15	—
FAust	373	8⅝	8⁹⁄₁₆	8⅝	—
FAusPr	2277	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	8⅞	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	+⅛
Fiber	88	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
ForstLb	1186	36	35½	36	—
FortPet	267	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
FrnkSel	61	5	4⅞	4⅞	—¹⁄₁₆
FreqEl	281	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+⅛
GA Fncl n	86	13⅝	13	13	—⅛
GST Tele	885	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—⅜
GaylCn	1561	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
GainSci	771	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	—
GnAuto	519	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	—⅛
GnEmp	132	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
GenvDr	87	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
GetchGld	173	47⅝	47	47⅝	—⅛
GiantFd	481	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+⅜

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
MercAir	142	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
ML TTY n	136	9¹³⁄₁₆	9⅝	9¹³⁄₁₆	—
MetPro s	183	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	—⅛
Metromda	3312	11⅛	10½	10⅝	—½
MichAnl	448	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	—
MidABc	62	17	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
MidcstE n	74	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
MinnMuI	93	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
MissnW	75	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
MorgnF	366	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
MS TMX	81	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
MntadaE	212	2¹³⁄₁₆	2⅝	2¹³⁄₁₆	+⅛
MuniMtg n	388	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
Munvst	350	9⅝	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	—⅛
Myersind	152	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
NTNCom	425	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
NVR	148	9⁹⁄₁₆	9⅜	9⅜	—¹⁄₁₆
NVR wt	164	⅝	½	½	—⅛
Nabors	2181	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
NatBev	77	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	—
NtPoint s	135	9⅝	9⅛	9¹³⁄₁₆	—¹⁄₁₆
NY Times	1909	32⅝	32	32⅝	+⅜
Nordic wt	1560	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
NA Vacc	661	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	—⅛
NthdTch	200	5	4¹³⁄₁₆	4¹³⁄₁₆	—³⁄₁₆
NCAPI	142	12½	12	12	—
NGAPI	74	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
OOklep	94	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+1⅛
OmniMult	748	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Oncor	271	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—⅛
Orogn	247	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
PLC Sys	442	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
PMC CT	135	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
PacGulf	352	18½	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
PaxsnC	1714	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+¼
PegGld	1567	10½	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
PerlnC	96	9⅝	9	9	—½
PhotNet	506	5	4¹³⁄₁₆	4¹³⁄₁₆	—³⁄₁₆
PicoPd	97	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
PinRsc	281	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
PlyR A	63	7⅝	7	7	—⁵⁄₁₆
Polymed	289	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
Polyph	408	4⅝	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	4⁵⁄₁₆	—⅛
PrpdLg	1653	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	—
Pricall s	221	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
ProActiv n	867	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝	+⁵⁄₁₆
ProsCT	897	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—
PsycCp	244	6⁹⁄₁₆	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
RF Pow	286	3⅝	3⅝	3⁹⁄₁₆	—³⁄₁₆
RegGold	69	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
RLIanlm	82	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+½
RedEmp	75	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
RegalBel	79	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
Rister	478	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+½
Rolanic	80	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
RoyalO g	1627	4	3¹³⁄₁₆	3¹³⁄₁₆	—³⁄₁₆
SOI s	96	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—⅛
SaboPet	404	18⅝	16½	18⅝	+2
SagaCm s	119	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
Selfcare n	162	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
Servico	186	16⅝	16	16	—⅛
ShefldMd	142	4⅝	4	4⅛	—¹⁄₁₆
ShellCm s	87	14	14	14	—

U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5861.30	5896.59	5835.19	5894.74	+6.28
Trans	2091.87	2100.14	2075.31	2085.59	—15.12
Util	218.91	219.46	218.07	219.26	—0.20
Comp	1859.75	1867.17	1850.85	1864.56	—2.75

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	814.67	807.04	813.23	—1.44
Transp.	517.14	510.08	513.78	—3.32
Utilities	189.96	188.83	189.96	+0.06
Finance	71.40	70.60	71.40	+0.36
SP 500	687.03	681.01	686.48	—0.55
SP 100	665.39	658.79	664.18	—1.21

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	365.77	363.02	365.51	—0.26
Industrials	466.50	462.62	465.86	—0.64
Transp.	330.21	326.57	328.11	—2.10
Utility	245.33	243.60	245.22	—0.11
Finance	310.99	308.64	310.97	+0.73

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1213.70	1208.37	1212.47	—7.22
Industrials	1091.56	1086.43	1089.64	—5.80
Banks	1135.63	1131.47	1133.82	+0.33
Insurance	1315.61	1310.27	1315.00	—4.73
Finance	1405.22	1398.50	1405.22	+1.81
Transp.	860.58	854.82	854.82	—7.84

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	566.20	562.43	563.62	—1.58

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.95	— 0.07
10 Utilities	99.03	— 0.25
10 Industrials	104.87	+0.10

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
MicrnT	44281	28⅛	26⅝	28	+½
CadbyS	39401	32⅝	32	32⅝	+¼
Massimo n	39149	34½	26¼	34⅛	—6⅛
PepsiCo s	38783	30	29½	29¾	—⅛
BayNtwk s	37587	29⅞	28⅝	29¼	+¼
CmpR g	28117	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
AmerOn s	27136	34⅜	32⅝	34	—⅛
AllEnrg	26694	17¾	17½	17⅝	—
Compaq	26021	65½	63½	64⅞	+1
AT&T	23907	57¼	56½	57¼	+⅜
CocaCl s	23159	51⅛	50⅝	51¼	+½
Merck	21948	69½	67⅞	69½	+⅞
Gillette	20669	69½	67⅝	69⅝	+1⅜
Hanson	20126	12¾	12½	12½	—¼
Chryslr s	19543	28¾	28¼	28⅝	+⅜

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Iomega s	62244	19⅛	18	18¹³⁄₁₆	+¹³⁄₁₆
Intel	59632	97	95¼	95¾	—1⅛
WorldCm s	48890	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	—
Cisco s	44660	60¹⁵⁄₁₆	59⅝	60¹¹⁄₁₆	—⅛
DellCpt s	35929	86⅝	84¼	84¹⁵⁄₁₆	—1⁵⁄₁₆
Atmel	35128	31⅛	29⅝	30⅞	+½
TeleComA	34612	15⅛	14⅜	14¾	—⅛
VLSI	33560	15⅝	14⅞	15⁹⁄₁₆	+¹¹⁄₁₆
Medaph	33525	15⅞	13⅝	15	+1⅜
SunMic s	32225	61⅝	59⅞	60⅝	—1⅝
Staples	30683	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	+½
3Com	29468	57⅝	56	57	—¼
Oracle s	28910	44⅛	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅝
Microsoft	28829	138⅛	136½	137⅝	—⅜
MCI	28798	28	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Harken	18112	2½	2⁵⁄₁₆	2⁷⁄₁₆	+⅛
ChevSoft	7538	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+⅛
EchoBay	5902	9¹⁄₁₆	8⅞	9	+¹⁄₁₆
ViacB	4710	34⅝	33⅞	34	—⅛
SPDR	4440	68⅝	68⁵⁄₃₂	68²⁵⁄₃₂	+⅛
Ampex n	3673	7¹³⁄₁₆	7½	7¹³⁄₁₆	+⅜
TWA	3563	10⅛	9¹⁵⁄₁₆	10	—
Metromda	3312	11⅛	10½	10⅝	—½
US Alc	2436	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	—³⁄₁₆
FAusPr	2277	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	8⅞	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	+⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	870	1429
Declined	1448	909
Unchanged	882	869
Total issues	3200	3207
New Highs	62	97
New Lows	21	18

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1641	2021
Declined	2051	1774
Unchanged	1925	1826
Total Issues	5617	5621
New Highs	104	158
New Lows	72	51

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	210	288
Declined	294	267
Unchanged	225	190
Total Issues	729	745
New Highs	18	24
New Lows	6	13

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	297.77	590.41
Amex	12.76	34.34
Nasdaq	339.52	590.56

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Cross TimbRoyalty	-	.1003	9-30	10-15
Fid AdvEqtyInc	-	.10	9-20	9-23
Fid AdvEqty Inc A	-	.10	9-20	9-23
Fid AdvEqtyInc B	-	.05	9-20	9-23
Fid Adv IncGwt A	-	.14	9-20	9-23
Fid Asset Mgr	-	.13	9-20	9-23
Fidelity Fd	-	.08	9-20	9-23
Orange Natl Bcp	-	.12	10-11	10-31
Permian BasRylty	-	.0668	9-30	10-15
San Juan BasRylty	-	.4539	9-30	10-15
STOCK				
Broad Natl Bcp	-	10%	10-3	10-4
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Hanson PLC 1/14th of a share of Millenium Chemicals Inc and of an ADS of Imperial Tobacco PLC for each ADS held.				
INCREASED				
Fst Bkshrs GA.	Q	.08	9-30	10-7
Potlatch Corp	Q	.425	11-13	12-2
Pulaski Bank	Q	.25	10-3	10-17
SPECIAL				
Morgan Fncl	-	.22	9-30	10-4

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
REGULAR				
Broad Natl Bcp	Q	.07	10-4	10-15
Broadway Fncl	-	.05	9-30	10-31
CB Bancshrs	Q	.325	9-30	10-31
Calif StateBk	Q	.10	10-4	10-15
Chelsea GCA Rlty	Q	.575	9-30	10-21
Commerce Bcp	Q	.175	10-1	10-15
Donaldson Lufkin	Q	.125	10-16	10-30
Fst Essex Bncp	Q	.12	9-30	10-16
Fst Svgs Bk WA.	Q	.05	9-30	10-15
Gen Gwth Props	Q	.43	10-3	10-31
Hallwood EngPA.	Q	.13	9-30	11-15
Hallwood EngPC	-	.25	9-30	11-15
Horizon Group	Q	.53	9-30	10-21
Morgan Fncl Cp	Q	.06	9-30	10-4
Morg Stn Em Debt	Q	.36	9-30	10-15
Morg Stn Glb Opp	Q	.40	9-30	10-15
PIMCO ComlMtg	M	.09375	9-30	10-10
Peoples Svgs Fcl	Q	.23	10-4	10-31
Prime Bncp	Q	.17	10-3	11-1
Spieker Props	Q	.43	9-30	10-17
StateFed Fncl	Q	.10	9-30	10-11
Unifi Corp	Q	.33	11-1	11-15
Wesco Fncl	Q	.265	11-6	12-4

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s).
b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c - liquidating dividend.
cld - called.
d - new yearly low.
e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd - next day delivery.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.
r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls - sales.
t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u - new yearly high.
v - trading halted.
vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd - when distributed.
wi - when issued/
ww - with warrants.
x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis - ex-distribution.
xw - without warrants.
y - ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld - yield.
z - sales in full.

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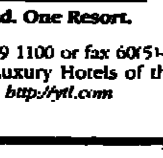

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INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Sept. 23, 1996

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec 96	3.16	3.11½	3.13¼	—0.01	191,168
Mar 97	3.22¼	3.18	3.19½	—0.02	61,226
May 97	3.28	3.24½	3.26¼	—0.01¼	26,024
Jul 97	3.30	3.26	3.27¾	—0.02	18,756
Dec 97	3.00¾	2.99	2.99¾	—0.02	13,134
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 51,334					
Fri's open int 312,907 up 6343					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Oct 96	261.00	256.50	260.30	+1.30	20,839
Dec 96	258.00	252.60	257.80	+1.70	43,644
Jan 97	257.50	252.50	257.30	+1.80	8,118
Mar 97	255.30	250.40	255.00	+1.40	10,813
May 97	251.20	247.50	250.50	+0.30	6,429
Jul 97	251.00	247.80	250.50	+0.50	2,893
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 20,153					
Fri's open int 94,105 up 2280					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Oct 96	25.17	25.00	25.12	—0.13	17,965
Dec 96	25.59	25.42	25.54	—0.14	46,822
Jan 97	25.85	25.66	25.80	—0.13	7,779
Mar 97	26.12	25.98	26.10	—0.12	9,332
May 97	26.32	26.18	26.25	—0.20	5,970
Jul 97	26.55	26.30	26.45	—0.22	1,579
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 11,091					
Fri's open int 85,196 up 486					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Nov 96	7.99	7.85½	7.99	+0.03½	120,430
Jan 97	8.07½	7.93½	8.07½	+0.04	28,767
Mar 97	8.12	7.99½	8.12	+0.02¼	15,680
May 97	8.10	7.99	8.10	+0.03¼	14,458
Jul 97	8.12	7.99½	8.12	+0.04	11,919
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 38,457					
Fri's open int 197,019 off 414					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec 96	4.28½	4.17½	4.27	+0.06	46,845
Mar 97	4.21½	4.11½	4.18	+0.03½	13,366
May 97	4.06	3.98	4.02	+0.01½	1,135
Jul 97	3.87½	3.80	3.85	+0.03¼	5,734
Est sales N.A. Fri's. sales 10,680					
Fri's open int 67,749 up 484					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs - cents per lb.					
Oct 96	72.00	71.10	71.60	—0.35	29,086
Dec 96	67.00	66.40	66.85	—0.30	32,400
Feb 97	64.62	64.00	64.45	+0.13	15,904
Apr 97	66.12	65.75	66.07	+0.02	7,464
Jun 97	64.10	63.77	64.00	—0.10	3,556
Aug 97	64.20	64.02	64.05	—0.15	3,935
Est sales N.A. Fri's. sales 14,492					
Fri's open int 92,651 up 269					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs. - cents per lb.					
Sep 96	63.65	63.40	63.55	—0.25	1,581
Oct 96	63.70	63.02	63.10	—0.60	6,757
Nov 96	64.32	63.60	63.90	—0.42	2,887
Jan 97	64.37	63.90	63.95	—0.42	1,787
Mar 97	63.80	63.40	63.40	—0.47	1,061
Apr 97	63.75	63.50	63.65	—0.20	702
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 1,994					
Fri's open int 15,610 off 51					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs. - cents per lb					
Oct 96	57.35	56.82	57.15	—0.15	8,922
Dec 96	57.25	56.65	56.70	—0.40	15,654
Feb 97	77.05	76.50	76.65	—0.47	4,901
Apr 97	74.05	73.40	73.50	—0.55	1,797
Jun 97	78.25	77.70	78.25	—0.02	1,982
Jul 97	75.80	75.25	75.50	—0.25	443
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 11,231					
Fri's open int 34,059 up 1037					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs - cents per lb					
Feb 97	76.00	74.55	74.65	—1.72	4,754
Mar 97	78.00	76.65	76.77	—1.65	839
May 97	79.20	78.10	78.90	—0.70	542
Jul 97	79.20	78.55	79.20	—0.77	125
Aug 97			77.95		21
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 2,238					
Fri's open int 6,083 off 170					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons - $ per ton					
Dec 96	1375	1355	1363	—1	31,353
Mar 97	1406	1393	1393	—7	17,367
May 97	1423	1419	1420		8,116
Jul 97	1442	1437	1438	+7	6,025
Sep 97	1460	1455	1455	+7	5,510
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 3,504					
Fri's open int 77,232 up 155					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs. - cents per lb.					
Dec 96	104.70	102.75	104.55	+0.95	13,678
Mar 97	101.60	99.85	101.45	+0.90	5,044
May 97	101.50	100.25	101.50	+0.60	2,064
Jul 97	101.00	100.50	101.00	+0.35	722
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 5,176					
Fri's open int 21,985 off 447					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs. - cents per lb					
Oct 96	11.33	11.19	11.30	+0.11	26,047
Mar 97	11.28	11.17	11.27	+0.06	67,530
May 97	11.25	11.15	11.24	+0.06	21,489
Jul 97	11.05	10.94	11.03	+0.12	14,112
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 32,580					
Fri's open int 141,276 off 1574					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Nov 96	106.50	104.50	105.00	—1.45	8,626
Jan 97	106.50	104.50	105.00	—1.20	5,941
Mar 97	108.40	106.85	106.85	—1.35	2,635
May 97	110.40	109.00	109.00	—0.95	626
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 302					
Fri's open int 18,434 up 59					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	381.80	380.90	381.20		7,245
Dec 96	384.70	383.80	384.50	+0.60	103,556
Feb 97	386.90	386.10	386.90	+0.60	13,387
Apr 97	389.10	388.90	389.10	+0.30	8,648
Jun 97	391.80	391.40	391.80	+0.40	11,449
Oct 97	397.00	397.00	397.00	+0.30	243
Dec 97	400.10	400.00	400.10	+0.60	10,758
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 43,796					
Fri's open int 192,474 up 1539					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs. - cents per lb.					
Sep 96	88.90	87.90	88.30	—0.70	3,188
Oct 96	88.10	88.00	88.10	—0.30	2,154
Nov 96	88.00	87.70	87.70	—0.50	1,533
Dec 96	87.95	86.60	87.65	—0.15	26,006
Jan 97	87.50	86.75	87.25	—0.30	1,184
Mar 97	87.10	86.00	86.85	—0.45	8,529
May 97	87.10	86.85	87.10	—0.25	2,803
Jul 97	87.00	87.00	87.00	—0.40	2,811
Aug 97	87.00	87.00	87.00	—0.40	485
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 10,384					
Fri's open int 57,027 up 570					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Sep 96	483.0	482.0	483.0	+2.1	370
Dec 96	492.0	486.0	491.5	+5.2	69,257
Mar 97	499.0	495.0	499.0	+5.1	12,030
May 97	504.0	499.5	503.5	+4.6	6,390
Jul 97	509.0	505.0	507.5	+3.5	4,922
Sep 97	513.0	513.0	513.0	+3.9	3,075
Dec 97	521.8	520.8	521.0	—3.9	1,714
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 33,945					
Fri's open int 99,535 off 1070					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	389.50	388.00	389.00	+0.70	11,527
Jan 97	392.00	390.10	391.00	+0.80	11,488
Apr 97	393.50	392.80	393.50	+0.70	5,940
Oct 97	400.10	400.10	400.10	+0.80	24
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 5,312					
Fri's open int 29,605 off 93					
LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton					
London metal prices were not available Monday due to problems at the source.					
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Dec 96	94.64	94.61	94.62	—0.01	4,095
Mar 97	94.44	94.44	94.44		1,485
Jun 97			94.26		15
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 191					
Fri's open int 5,595 off 10					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	105-03	104-26	105-02	+ 035	143,145
Mar 97	104-235	104-175	104-235	+ 035	18
Est. sales 14,500 Fri's. sales 18,622					
Fri's open int 147,703 off 827					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	106-18	106-05	106-17	+ 06	247,310
Mar 97	106-07	105-29	106-07	+ 05	2,934
Jun 97	105-25	105-17	105-25	+ 05	20
Est. sales 24,442 Fri's. sales 34,099					
Fri's open int 278,010 off 993					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Dec 96	108-05	107-14	108-03	+ 11	368,926
Mar 97	107-22	107-01	107-20	+ 11	20,487
Jun 97			107-06	+ 11	5,074
Sep 97			106-26	+ 11	117
Est. sales 122,000 Fri's. sales 126,430					
Fri's open int 403,832 off 2316					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep96	108-01	107-29	108-02	— 0-08	12,780
Dec96	107-19	107-05	107-12	— 0-08	121,541
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	106-20	— 0-08	4
Est. sales: 22,886. Prev sales: 40,365					
Prev. open int.: 134,325 up 2,742					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	98.33	97.77	97.88	— 0.37	232,279
Mar97	97.12	97.11	96.92	— 0.37	1,820
Est. sales: 121,733. Prev. sales: 125,464					
Prev. open int.: 234,099 up 4,852					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	124.20	123.80	123.84	— 0.36	208,354
Mar 97	124.06	124.06	123.70	— 0.36	18,781
Jun 97	122.98	122.98	122.62	— 0.36	394
Est volume: 72,794. Open int.: 227,529 off 7,243.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	119.05	118.45	118.71	— 0.04	78,239
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	118.01	— 0.04	718
Est. sales: 28,209. Prev. sales: 65,584					
Prev. open int.: 79,057 up 3,184					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Oct 96	94.230	94.220	94.230	—10	28,560
Nov 96	94.110	94.100	94.110		7,141
Dec 96	94.070	94.040	94.060		479,331
Mar 97	93.930	93.860	93.890		348,198
Jun 97	93.740	93.680	93.730	+10	259,132
Sep 97	93.590	93.530	93.580	+10	176,852
Mar 00	92.860	92.810	92.860	+20	39,301
Jun 00	92.800	92.750	92.800	+20	34,382
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 190,615					
Fri's open int 2,255,277 up 5218					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Dec 96	1.5570	1.5520	1.5556	+10	37,454
Mar 97	1.5570	1.5540	1.5562	+10	74
Jun 97			1.5568	+10	2
Est. sales 4,757 Fri's. sales 4,921					
Fri's open int 16,633 off 21443					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Dec 96	.7348	.7341	.7343	+1	36,174
Mar 97	.7377	.7370	.7371	+1	912
Jun 97			.7391	+1	608
Sep 97			.7410	+1	131
Est. sales 2,876 Fri's. sales 12,313					
Fri's open int 37,861 up 4580					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Dec 96	.6656	.6625	.6651	+15	59,912
Mar 97	.6700	.6681	.6697	+15	1,180
Jun 97			.6744	+15	2,112
Est. sales 13,698 Fri's. sales 16,579					
Fri's open int 63,204 up 3094					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Sep 96			.009588	+4	18
Dec 96	.009222	.009200	.009209	+4	70,051
Mar 97	.009343	.009337	.009335	+4	1,898
Est. sales 9,896 Fri's. sales 18,840					
Fri's open int 72,164 up 2030					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Dec 96	.8180	.8131	.8165	+24	38,458
Mar 97	.8258	.8244	.8246	+25	1,324
Jun 97	.8335	.8330	.8328	+26	55
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 10,415					
Fri's open int 40,037 up 1127					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	94.06	94.03	94.04	— 0.02	117,166
Mar97	93.86	93.83	93.84	— 0.04	78,231
Jun97	93.55	93.50	93.51	— 0.06	78,729
Sep97	93.19	93.15	93.16	— 0.07	42,267
Dec97	92.89	92.83	92.85	— 0.08	31,082
Mar98	92.66	92.61	92.62	— 0.08	23,183
Jun98	92.50	92.46	92.47	— 0.07	19,926
Sep98	92.36	92.34	92.35	— 0.05	12,146
Dec98	92.26	92.25	92.25	— 0.04	12,599
Mar99	92.13	92.13	92.14	— 0.04	5,913
Jun99	N.T.	N.T.	92.02	— 0.04	3,961
Sep99	91.92	91.92	91.94	— 0.04	324
Est. sales: 64,777. Prev. sales: 46,720					
Prev. open int.: 425,527 up 4,924					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	96.81	96.78	96.78	— 0.03	228,148
Mar97	96.71	96.67	96.67	— 0.04	210,304
Jun97	96.51	96.47	96.47	— 0.05	162,023
Sep97	96.23	96.20	96.20	— 0.05	126,741
Dec97	95.91	95.86	95.87	— 0.05	93,566
Mar98	95.58	95.54	95.54	— 0.05	59,794
Jun98	95.25	95.22	95.22	— 0.05	44,098
Sep98	94.94	94.91	94.91	— 0.04	32,807
Dec98	94.64	94.61	94.61	— 0.04	24,505
Mar99	94.34	94.33	94.33	— 0.04	20,864
Jun99	94.07	94.06	94.05	— 0.04	13,017
Sep99	93.80	93.80	93.79	— 0.04	4,240
Est. sales: 58,747. Prev. sales: 86,050					
Prev. open int.: 1,021,109 up 16,623					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	96.26	96.20	96.20	— 0.04	59,414
Mar 97	96.21	96.14	96.15	— 0.04	39,893
Jun 97	96.07	96.02	96.02	— 0.04	24,537
Sep 97	95.88	95.83	95.84	— 0.03	16,472
Dec 97	95.65	95.64	95.64	— 0.03	10,113
Mar 98	95.45	95.43	95.43	— 0.04	8,683
Jun 98	95.20	95.18	95.19	— 0.03	6,406
Sep 98	94.93	94.92	94.92	— 0.03	5,090
Dec 98	94.67	94.65	94.66	— 0.01	6,480
Mar 99	94.39	94.39	94.39	+ 0.00	8,433
Jun 99	N.T.	N.T.	94.14	— 0.02	2,014
Sep 99	93.88	93.88	93.88	— 0.02	114
Est. volume: 31,062. Open int.: 187,609 up 3,271.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	92.10	92.00	92.05	— 0.04	57,626
Mar97	92.44	92.35	92.39	— 0.05	31,152
Jun97	92.58	92.54	92.55	— 0.02	24,128
Sep97	92.59	92.55	92.57	— 0.01	11,603
Dec97	92.55	92.51	92.52	— 0.01	6,411
Mar98	92.46	92.43	92.44	— 0.01	1,158
Est. sales: 16,304. Prev. sales: 38,867					
Prev. open int.: 132,078 off 793					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	74.80	74.20	74.40	+0.37	2,456
Dec 96	76.15	75.52	75.70	+0.31	28,208
Mar 97	77.25	76.75	76.90	+0.46	8,958
May 97	77.90	77.50	77.55	+0.37	6,465
Jul 97	78.70	78.70	78.70	+1.05	4,751
Dec 97	77.75	77.30	77.75	+0.50	3,663
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 6,059					
Fri's open int 56,167 off 460					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Oct 96	67.80	66.50	67.40	—0.02	27,877
Nov 96	67.40	66.40	67.15	+0.15	30,182
Dec 96	66.95	66.05	66.70	—0.09	32,322
Jan 97	66.00	65.10	65.50	—0.21	21,890
Feb 97	64.10	63.35	63.90	+0.04	10,675
Mar 97	61.55	60.90	61.35	+0.34	4,966
Apr 97	58.35	57.70	58.25	+0.34	3,452
May 97	56.10	55.60	56.00	+0.34	2,332
Jul 97	54.40	54.25	54.40	+0.34	2,052
Aug 97	54.70	54.70	54.70	+0.34	1,704
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 33,735					
Fri's open int 145,072 up 850					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Nov 96	23.40	22.85	23.37	+0.15	85,082
Dec 96	22.85	22.44	22.84	+0.10	60,481
Jan 97	22.30	21.97	22.31	+0.10	39,626
Feb 97	21.72	21.52	21.80	+0.10	25,386
Mar 97	21.29	21.10	21.36	+0.11	18,393
Apr 97	20.90	20.77	21.01	+0.11	13,068
May 97	20.42	20.42	20.66	+0.11	9,133
Jun 97	20.27	20.15	20.35	+0.11	26,015
Jul 97	20.02	20.02	20.10	+0.10	9,869
Aug 97			19.88	+0.10	7,012
Sep 97			19.67	+0.09	7,797
Oct 97	19.31	19.31	19.48	+0.09	5,253
Nov 97			19.29	+0.09	5,520
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 93,647					
Fri's open int 396,823 off 11845					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Sep 96	1.955	1.865	1.865	—100	23,838
Nov 96	2.170	2.065	2.065	—112	27,125
Dec 96	2.370	2.260	2.260	—114	19,449
Jan 97	2.415	2.315	2.320	—90	15,223
Feb 97	2.335	2.265	2.270	—70	9,347
Mar 97	2.220	2.150	2.170	—40	7,166
Apr 97	2.050	2.015	2.015	—45	4,950
May 97	2.000	1.970	1.980	—25	4,132
Jun 97	1.950	1.925	1.935	—20	3,980
Jul 97	1.935	1.915	1.930	—10	3,247
Aug 97	1.930	1.915	1.930	—5	3,070
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 41,872					
Fri's open int 146,973 up 921					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Oct 96	61.20	59.60	60.07	—1.02	20,233
Nov 96	60.85	59.40	60.01	—0.75	17,972
Dec 96	60.45	59.40	59.81	—0.64	8,841
Jan 97	60.00	59.30	59.66	—0.49	7,052
Feb 97	60.10	59.30	59.56	—0.39	2,145
Mar 97			60.06	—0.39	1,379
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 23,947					
Fri's open int 60,295 up 535					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Oct 96	219.00	215.25	218.25	+ 4.25	25,698
Nov 96	210.75	208.25	209.75	+ 2.75	14,243
Dec 96	205.00	202.75	203.25	+ 1.25	15,265
Jan 97	199.25	197.25	197.50	+ 0.75	12,078
Feb 97	192.50	190.50	190.50	+ 0.50	2,424
Mar 97	185.50	183.50	183.25	+ 0.50	3,698
Apl 97	178.25	176.25	176.00	+ 0.25	3,372
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	171.75	+ 0.25	1,210
Jun 97	170.00	168.50	168.00	+ 0.25	4,639
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	167.00	+ 0.25	88
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	166.50	+ 0.25	190
Sept 96	N.T.	N.T.	166.25	+ 0.25	235
Est. sales: 15,188. Open int.: 83,826 off 93					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Nov 96	22.29	21.83	22.26	+0.27	61,993
Dec 96	21.75	21.42	21.74	+0.22	37,670
Jan 97	21.20	20.90	21.18	+0.15	23,287
Feb 97	20.64	20.43	20.64	+0.13	11,519
Mar 97	20.08	19.90	20.10	+0.10	10,035
Apr 97	N.T.	N.T.	19.67	+0.10	4,666
May 97	N.T.	N.T.		+0.06	1,891
June 97	18.92	18.80	18.91	+0.02	6,417
July 97	N.T.	N.T.	18.64	—0.01	925
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	18.40	—0.04	435
Oct 97	N.T.	N.T.	18.22	—0.04	1,445
Est. sales: 30,530. Open int.:160,283 up 3,199					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Dec 96	693.00	687.00	692.40	+8.50	172,654
Mar 97	699.50	693.70	698.70	+0.45	3,880
Jun 97	705.80	700.50	701.10	—3.80	1,789
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 54,234					
Fri's open int 231,072 off 2445					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Sep96	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15,686
Dec96	3985.0	3975.0	3943.0	— 53.0	54,661
Mar97	N.T	N.T	3953.0	— 53.0	360
Est. sales: 9,041. Prev. sales: 21,160					
Prev. open int.: 72,707 up 5,159					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Sep 96	2086.0	2068.0	2071.5	— 11.00	23,741
Oct 96	2084.0	2075.0	2076.5	— 11.00	8,405
Nov 96	2080.0	2080.0	2082.0	— 11.00	142
Dec 96	2096.5	2086.0	2087.5	— 11.00	13,535
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	2104.5	— 11.00	5,045
Sep 97	2095.0	2085.0	2084.5	— 11.00	5,420
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2126.0	— 11.25	475
Est. volume: 14,916. Open int.: 58,763 up 781.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,464.20	1,472.70
Reuters	1,888.70	1,902.60
D.J. Futures	148.38	147.99
CRB	243.84	244.37

Spot Commodities

	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.624	0.634
Copper electrolytic, lb	0.93	0.96
Iron FOB, ton	167.00	167.00
Lead, lb	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	4.87	4.855
Steel (scrap), ton	130.17	129.17
Tin, lb	4.0548	4.0741
Zinc, lb	0.5175	0.5161

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

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Swedish Bank Rumors Swirl

Stocks Rise but Subjects Won't Comment on Merger Talk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Shares in Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB, Sweden's third-largest bank by assets, and Svenska Handelsbanken, Sweden's biggest, rose Monday on speculation they plan a merger that would create Scandinavia's biggest bank.

Together, the two banks have a market capitalization of 68.4 billion kronor ($10.48 billion), of which Handelsbanken accounts for about 37.1 billion kronor.

The banks refused to comment on a report in the financial newspaper Dagens Industri that cited unnamed sources who said the two banks were in "tentative talks" to merge.

SE Banken's A shares rose 50 ore, to 59.50 kronor, while Handelsbanken's A shares closed at 155.50 kronor, a gain of 1 krona. The SX 16 index of leading shares fell 25.04 points, to 2,123.58.

"A merger would be the logical thing," said Peter Thorne, an analyst at Paribas Capital Markets. He said Handelsbanken's superior retail banking position would complement SE Banken's leading investment banking operations.

Mats Ericsson, an equities trader at Aragon, said he thought it might take up to two years for the banks to announce a definitive merger. "I think a merger will happen but not right now. It can't just happen just like that. These two banks are really different."

SE Banken recently announced plans to reorganize. It removed divisions between operating units so that the regional-banking, private-banking and investment divisions all report to three executive vice presidents.

A merger would be similar to that of ABN and AMRO in the Netherlands.

Analysts said the main hurdle to a merger would be an unusually severe clash in the corporate cultures of the two banks.

SE Banken falls firmly within the domain of Sweden's mighty Wallenberg dynasty, which controls or exerts a powerful influence in companies ranging from the telecommunications company Ericsson AB to the giant holding company Investor AB. Handelsbanken has its own sphere of influence which includes stakes in the forestry company Mo Och Domsjo, or MoDo, and the industrial holding company Industrivarden AB.

Merging the two banks would turn the structure of Swedish business and industry upside down, and the problems would not end there.

Analysts said Handelsbanken's conservative, cost-conscious approach to banking and its decentralized structure would be hard to marry with SE Banken's more adventurous, centralized structure.

But Paribas Capital Markets pointed out in a report this summer that a merger would be strikingly similar to the combinations that created ABN-AMRO in the Netherlands and Merita bank from the Finnish rivals Kansallis-Osake-Pankki and Union Bank of Finland Ltd.

The Paribas report said there were speculative reasons for buying shares in Handelsbanken because "we believe that the best managed bank in Sweden will play an important role in the widely anticipated restructuring of the Swedish banking market."

"In particular," Paribas said, "we believe that a merger with SE Banken would be beneficial to both sets of shareholders, and at the same time it will create a strong national champion." *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Lloyd's Road Show Aims to Drum Up American Business

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After a brush with near financial ruin this summer, Lloyd's of London, the world's oldest insurance organization, is painting a picture of renewed financial strength, and representatives are making an earnest pitch for new business in a tour of the United States.

Having stopped in New York and Boston on Friday and Saturday, David Rowland, the chairman of Lloyd's, had engagements with hundreds of customers Monday in Chicago and Wednesday in Los Angeles, supported by a platoon of London underwriters.

Mr. Rowland told more than 500 executives on Friday that after slicing off billions of dollars of accumulated liabilities to a new company in September, Lloyd's was again among the world's most financially solid insurers, with assets far in excess of potential claims.

Many Americans listening to Mr. Rowland have been substantial customers, helping to make the United States the biggest market for Lloyd's outside Britain.

Alan Levin, a managing director of Standard & Poor's Insurance Rating Services in New York, said: "This is an organization with a terrific reputation for being creative and innovative," he said, "and it has a terrific relationship with the market, built up over literally centuries."

Lloyd's, a group of about 170 insurance syndicates with 12,500 members, began to sink into financial difficulty in the late 1980s.

Within five years, it had suffered losses of roughly $12 billion for claims resulting from hurricanes, earthquakes, explosions and air crashes, as well as from vast environmental liabilities, particularly from asbestos.

Lloyd's had gambled against nature and undercharged for its catastrophe insurance. It had also been surprised by staggering environmental and health claims on policies written decades earlier and virtually forgotten.

Scores of individual investors, known as Names, accused managers at Lloyd's of incompetence and refused to pay their share of the claims. To stay in business, Lloyd's had to cover those claims by digging into its central fund.

By the summer, Mr. Rowland said, the central fund "was very close to exhaustion." But by September, the last hurdles were being cleared in creating a new company to serve as a repository for all Lloyd's liabilities up until 1992. On Sept. 4 the new company, called Equitas, came to life. It has assets of $18.6 billion.

'This is an organization with a terrific reputation.'

provided by Lloyd's and its Names, and the sole mission of paying claims. Suddenly, the great albatross was gone. Lloyd's became a business with no liabilities dating before 1993.

Michael J. Crall, an American who is the chief executive of Equitas, said "the best expert minds" had built into the Equitas fund a cushion of $2.48 billion beyond expected claims. While Lloyd's was struggling with the old liabilities, it managed to return to profitability in 1993 with earnings of $2.63 billion. As an accounting practice, Lloyd's leaves its books open for three years to deal with claims. Still, Lloyd's is anticipating profits of $2.57 billion in 1994 and of $2.17 billion in 1995.

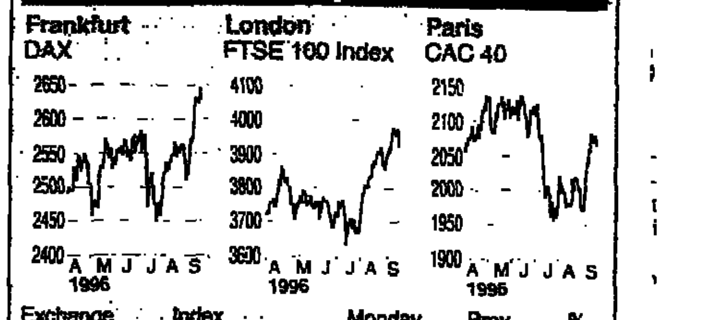
Some analysts say they suspect that Lloyd's business has been more deeply eroded than its figures show. But by its own calculation, Lloyd's revenue from premiums dipped 13.5 percent, to an estimated $11.5 billion, this year from $13.3 billion in 1990. Mr. Rowland finds that to be a modest decline under the circumstances.

■ Lloyd's Boss to Get Bonus

The Lloyd's of London's chairman, David Rowland, is to receive a £400,000 ($622,320) bonus for rescuing the insurance market from near insolvency, the institution said Monday, Agence France-Presse reported from London.

The bonus comes on top of Mr. Rowland's annual pay package, of more than £500,000.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	561.67	565.70	-0.71
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,672.32	9,733.97	-0.63
Frankfurt	DAX	2,627.04	2,646.10	-0.72
Copenhagen	Stock Market	429.83	431.04	-0.28
Helsinki	HEX General	2,127.21	2,139.06	-0.55
Oslo	OBX	462.30	463.53	-0.27
London	FTSE 100	3,919.70	3,964.10	-1.12
Madrid	Stock Exchange	358.89	358.80	+0.03
Milan	MIBTEL	Closed	9,837.00	-
Paris	CAC 40	2,067.09	2,079.46	-0.59
Stockholm	SX 16	2,123.58	2,148.62	-1.17
Vienna	ATX	1,036.01	1,039.53	-0.34
Zurich	SPI	2,334.28	2,368.41	-1.44

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Austria** rejected its only offer for **Creditanstalt-Bankverein AG** and will reopen the bidding, the bidders' group led by the insurance company **EA-Generali AG** said. The group bid for half of the government's 49 percent stake in Creditanstalt, but the government wants to sell its entire stake.
- **Germany**'s gross domestic product will grow 1.1 percent this year rather than the 0.6 percent previously forecast, the Institute for World Economics said, citing low interest rates and expectations of further gains by German exporters.
- **Chancellor Helmut Kohl** of Germany called on employers to use moderation in applying a law that allows them to trim employees' sick pay by 20 percent and condemned plans by members of the Gesamtmetall employer federation and some others to ignore contracts that bar them from doing so.
- **Banco Central Hispanoamericano SA** received offers from three companies to buy most of its 49.9 percent stake in **Sociedad Azucarera de Espana SA** for about 21 billion pesetas ($164.6 million).
- **Daimler-Benz AG** is holding talks with "about half a dozen" potential buyers of a minority or a majority stake in its AEG-Electrocom subsidiary.
- **Holderbank Financiere Glarus AG**'s first-half net profit after payments to minority shareholders fell 8 percent, to a lower-than-expected 217 million Swiss francs ($174.7 million), as a European construction slump canceled out the benefits of a weakening Swiss franc.
- **Inchcape PLC**'s first half-pretax profit fell less than 1 percent, to £380 million ($591.2 million). The company trimmed its dividend 30 percent, to 5.25 pence a share.
- **Honda Motor Co.** and **Andolu Grubu** of Turkey plan to invest $320 million in a joint venture to build a factory in the region of Kocaeli, in northwest Turkey, to produce Honda Civic sedans by the end of 1997.
- **EU** Competition Commissioner Karel Van Miert told the paper L'Echo that aid by the Walloon regional government to steelmaker Forges de Clabecq "poses a problem."
- **Syria**'s central bank plans to adjust the rate of the pound, which has been fixed for years at 42 to the dollar, to a level closer to the black-market rate of between 48 and 50 to a dollar.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AFX

Bulgaria to Sell 15 State Firms

The Associated Press

SOFIA — Cash-strapped Bulgaria put 15 major state-owned companies up for sale Monday in its boldest move to privatize the economy since the collapse of communism.

Prime Minister Zhan Videnov's government hopes to sell the companies by the end of the year and take in about $1 billion, according to a report on state television.

A government spokesman said the list of companies for sale named seven major chemical works, two metallurgic plants, two shipyards and four metalworking companies.

Among them are the Sodi Works, which provides about 10 percent of the world's calcinated soda, and Bulgaria's largest copper smelter.

The government makes up the losses of state enterprises and banks, and its spending to cover those losses are pushing the economy toward hyperinflation.

France Pledges to Slash '97 Welfare Deficit by 37%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French government said Monday that it would slash the country's massive social security deficit to less than 30 billion francs ($5.84 billion) next year.

Jacques Barrot, the French labor and social affairs minister, said the government would soon present a finance bill to Parliament to cut the 1997 welfare deficit by 17.5 billion francs, or 37 percent, through cost controls and tax increases.

The announcement came after the social security accounts committee said Monday that the 1997 deficit would be around 47.2 billion francs if no corrective measures were taken.

For 1996, the commission forecast a deficit of 51.5 billion francs, up by 2.8 billion francs from its previous estimate in June.

The welfare deficit forms part of the overall French public deficit, which the government has said will meet the limit of 3 percent of gross domestic product set by the Maastricht Treaty on European Union.

Last fall, the government had said that it aimed at achieving a welfare surplus of 11.8 billion francs under a radical plan unveiled by Prime Minister Alain Juppe. It later said that it needed to achieve a deficit of 30 billion francs in 1997 if it wished to meet its deficit goals.

Health care alone will contribute 31.2 billion francs to next year's welfare deficit, while the deficit on pensions will reach 9 billion francs and that on family benefits will be 8.7 billion francs.

The agency focusing on accidents in the workplace will show a surplus of 1.8 billion francs. The unemployment agency, which runs a surplus, is not included in these calculations.

The figures are being published less than one year after Prime Minister Alain Juppe presented a welfare reform package that intended to cut the deficit to 17 billion francs this year and turn out a surplus of 11 billion francs in 1997.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Sept. 23
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE index: 561.67 Previous: 565.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	92.80	91.40	91.70	92.80
Aegon	84.80	83.40	83.80	84.70
Ahold	96.80	95.70	96.10	96.60
Akzo Nobel	195.10	192.80	193	195.20
Bols Wess cva	27.40	27	27.20	27.20
CSM cva	86	84.10	86	85.30
Dordtsche Pet	286	282.50	282.50	284.30
DSM	169.20	164.80	165	168
Elsevier	27.10	26.70	26.90	27
Fortis Amev	50.70	49.50	49.70	50
G-Broc cva	51.30	50.60	50.60	51.60
Hagemeyer	131.30	129.70	131	130.90
Heineken	306.20	303.10	305.50	304.50
Hoogovens	60.50	59.80	60.10	60.30
Hunt Douglas	122	118.60	118.60	120.50
ING Group	52.90	51.60	52.10	52.70
KLM	43.30	42.80	43	43.20
KNP BT	40.80	40	40.60	40.20
KPN	58.80	58.10	58.20	59
Nedlloyd Gp	43.90	41.80	41.80	43.70
Nutricia	224.10	222.20	223.30	223
Oce Grinten	179.70	177.50	178	179.30
Pakhoed	46.50	45.50	45.50	45.30
Philips Elec	60.10	59.30	59.70	59.30
Polygram	92.20	91.40	91.50	91.20
Randstad Hdg	131.40	129	130	131
Robeco	129.50	128.40	128.50	128.70
Rodamco	47.70	47.50	47.50	47.60
Rolinco	138.20	137.50	138	137.60
Rorento	100	99.70	99.80	100
Royal Dutch	264	260	261.20	263.50
Stork	52.90	51.70	52	52.40
Unilever cva	271.20	268.20	268.30	270.50
VNU	31.30	30.70	30.70	31.30
Wolters Kl cva	209.50	208	208	208.50

Bangkok
SET index: 1034.37 Previous: 1045.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	334	328	330	330
Bangkok Bk F	318	316	318	316
Krung Thai Bk	107	102	102	105
PTT Explor	346	326	326	340
Siam Cement F	972	968	968	972
Telecomasia	49.75	47.75	47.75	48
Thai Airways	50.50	45.50	46	49.75
Thai Farm Bk F	252	248	248	252
Thai Teleph	41.50	39.50	39.75	40.25
Utd Comm	252	238	242	248

Bombay
Sensitive index: 3331.89 Previous: 3346.78

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	1869	1790	1851.25	1861.75
Grasim Ind	421.50	414.50	418.25	418.50
Hindalco Ind	700	685	699.50	700
Indust Lever	826.75	823	825.25	826.50
Indian Hotels	735.25	730	733.75	739.50
ITC	295	290.50	294	295
Larsen Toubro	242	239	241	241.25
Reliance Ind	197	192.50	195	196.25
Tata Eng Loco	463.50	450.25	462.50	455
Tata Iron St	175.75	168.75	171.75	174.25

Brussels
Stock Exchange index: 9672.32 Previous: 9733.97

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3625	3600	3608	3600
Barco Ind	5100	5020	5020	5100
BBL	6140	6090	6100	6140
Bekaert	23700	23150	23300	23100
CBR	2320	2310	2315	2305
CMB	2470	2415	2450	2420
Cockerill	133	130	130	134
Colruyt	11900	11625	11750	11650
Delhaize Lion	1695	1680	1685	1700
Electrabel	6930	6900	6910	6920
Electrafina	2970	2930	2956	2935
Fortis AG	4385	4360	4370	4380
GIB	1282	1258	1274	1256
GBL	3830	3820	3830	3810
Gen Banque	10925	10750	10825	10900
Glaverbel	3370	3340	3340	3360
Kredietbank	10275	10050	10050	10450
Mosane	2400	2370	2400	2400
Petrofina	9840	9690	9700	9900
Powerfin	4680	4660	4665	4670
Recticel	273	272	272	273
Royale Belge	6020	5970	5990	5950
Soc Gen Belg	2510	2465	2470	2525
Solvay	19050	18950	18950	19300
Tessenderlo	11225	11000	11050	11100
Tractebel	14750	14700	14750	14800
UCB	60200	59950	60000	59900
Union Miniere	2390	2350	2360	2410

Copenhagen
Stock index: 429.83 Previous: 431.04

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	355	352	352	350
Danisco	328	322	325	326
Den Danske Bk	434	421	424	426
D/S Svendborg A	202750	202750	202750	202000
D/S 1912 A	139000	139000	139000	139170
East Asiatic Co	127	122	125.19	125.75
FLS Ind B	720	710	719	720
ISS Intl Svc B	150	147	149	150
Novo Nordisk B	910.36	900	907	904
Radiometer B	361	358	360	360
Sophus Ber B	721	710	713	721
Tele Danmk B	279	276	278	279
Unidanmark A	275	271	273	274

Frankfurt
DAX: 2627.04 Previous: 2646.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1100	1085	1100	1070
AEG	161.10	161.10	161.10	161.10
Allianz Hdg	2704	2694	2704	2725
Altana	1136	1130	1133	1138
Badenwerk	560	560	560	560
BASF	47.45	47.12	47.18	47.78
Bayer Hypo Bk	42.90	42.30	42.25	43.25
Bay.Vereinsbank	52.20	51.60	51.85	53.05
Bayer	55.55	55.32	55.44	55.86
Berliner Kraft	422	418	420	424
BHF Bank	40.10	39.75	39.75	40.30
BMW	870	869.50	870	874
CKAG Colonia	119.50	118.60	118.60	120
Commerzbank	342	340.70	341.30	344
Daimler Benz	83.95	83.70	83.95	84.03
Degussa	539	532	532	537
Deutsche Bank	72.05	71.85	71.90	72.33
Dresdner Bank	40.78	40.72	40.75	40.90
Heidelbg Zmt	108.80	107	108	106.60
Henkel	65	64.05	64.30	64.50
Hochtief	71.60	70.50	71	72.20
Hoechst	55.25	54.91	54.91	55.25
Holzmann Ph.	351	350	350	354
Karstadt	526	520	520	528
Linde	962	956	956	964
Lufthansa ord	215	213	214.20	215
MAN	393.50	392.40	393	392
Mannesmann	559.50	557.50	559.30	562.20
Metro	137	136	136.80	137.20
Muench Rueck	3463	3420	3458	3450
Preussag	373.75	370.50	371	377.75
PWA	213	208	210	212
RWE	57.20	56.50	56.50	57.25
SAP pfd	257.50	254.50	255.50	259
Schering	114	113.30	113.30	113.60
Schmalb Lub	298.70	297	298.70	296.50
Siemens	79.15	78.92	78.98	79.25
Suedzucker	737	725	725	735
Thyssen	273.50	272.50	273	276
Veba	79.30	78.85	78.85	79.75
VEW	488	470	480	490
Viag	582	579	580.70	585
Volkswagen	574	571.75	573.50	575
Wella	927	918	921.50	923

Helsinki
HEX General index: 2127.21 Previous: 2139.06

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	220	200	211	222
Enso R	37.50	37.10	37.10	37.80
Huhtamaki IF	163.50	163.50	163.50	167.50
Kesko	71.50	70	70	71
Kone BF	470	460	462	472
Merita A	9.85	9.68	9.70	9.80
Metra BF	260	255	260	254
Metsa-Serla B	32.10	31.50	31.70	32.50
Nokia Prf F	196.50	193.30	194	194.80
Outokumpu A	81.50	80.60	81	81.50
Rautaruukki	39.20	38.60	38.80	39
Stockmann A	262	258	262	260
UPM-Kymme	99	98.10	98.30	98
Valmet A	74	73	73.20	74

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 11622.10 Previous: 11592.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.10	8.95	8.95	9.05
Bk East Asia	28.70	28.40	28.50	28.45
Cathay Pacific	12.75	12.60	12.75	12.60
Cheung Kong	57.25	56.75	56.75	56.75
China Light	36	35.40	35.60	35.70
Chin Estates	7	6.90	6.90	6.95
Citic Pacific	34.80	34.50	34.60	34.60
Cons Elec Pwr	16	15.60	15.60	16
Dao Heng Bk	29.25	29.05	29.25	29.20
First Pacific	11.70	11.55	11.60	11.75
Great Eagle	23.15	22.95	23	23.05
Guangdong Inv	5.55	5.45	5.50	5.45
Guoco Group	35	34.70	34.90	35
Hang Lung	14.80	14.55	14.55	14.85
Hang Seng Bk	79.75	79	79.50	79.25
Henderson Inv	8.70	8.45	8.65	8.40
Henderson Ld	66.50	64.50	66.25	64.50
HKR Intl	9.20	9	9.05	9.20
HK Aircraft	18.90	18.70	18.70	18.70
HK China Gas	13.05	12.85	12.90	13.10
HK Electric	24.15	24	24.05	24
HK Shang Htls	13.75	13.60	13.75	13.60
HK Telecomm	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.30
Hopewell Hdgs	4.28	4.18	4.18	4.28
HSBC Hdgs	143	141.50	142	141.50
Hutchison Wh	50.75	49.90	49.90	50.75
Hysan Dev	24.05	23.65	23.95	23.65
Johnson El 500	17.05	16.90	17	16.85
Miramar Hotel	15.40	15.30	15.30	15.20
Natl Mutual	6.75	6.70	6.75	6.80
New World	39.60	39.30	39.50	39.50
Oriental Press	3.73	3.58	3.58	3.65
Shangri-La	9.95	9.90	9.90	9.90
SHK Props	80	79	79.25	79
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.58	4.48	4.48	4.45
Sino Land Co.	8.25	8.10	8.25	8.15
Sth China Post	5.45	5.35	5.45	5.30
Swire Pac A	69	68	68.25	68.25
Tsim Sha Tsui	10.10	10	10.10	10.05
TV Broadcasts	29.05	28.85	29	28.80
Wharf Hdgs	32	31.20	31.60	31.10
Wheelock	16.95	16.70	16.75	16.80

Jakarta
Composite index: 578.17 Previous: 568.99

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	3600	3300	3600	3300
Barito Pacific	1450	1425	1450	1450
Gudang Garm	9550	9475	9550	9550
Indah Kiat	1875	1850	1850	1825
Indocement	3650	3625	3625	3625
Indofood	4425	4400	4400	4375
Indorayon	2050	2025	2050	2050
Indosat	8150	8100	8150	8125
Kalbe Farma	5350	5250	5300	5275
Sampoerna	22050	21850	21900	22050

Johannesburg
All Market: 6917.86 Previous: 6935.26

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	279.50	278	278.75	279.50
AngloAm Gold	384	383	384	393
AngloAm Ind	163	162	163	162
Barlow	43.80	43.65	43.80	43.75
C.G. Smith	23.60	23.50	23.50	23.75
De Beers	140.75	140	140.25	140.75
Driefontein	50.50	49.75	50.25	51.25
Freegold	46	45.75	46	46.20
Fst Natl Bk	27.75	27.40	27.75	27.35
Gencor	16.35	16.25	16.30	16.30
GFSA	138	138	138	138
Iscor	3.01	2.98	3.01	2.98
Johnnies Ind	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.75
Kloof Gold	38	37.80	38	38.70
Liberty Life	136.25	136	136.25	137
Minorco	101	100.50	100.50	101
Nedcor	66	65.50	66	65.50
Rembrandt Gp	42.25	42	42.10	42.25
Richemont	72.75	72	72.50	72.25
Rust Platinum	73	72.50	72.50	73.75
SA Breweries	128.25	126	126	129
Sappi	39.60	39.50	39.50	39.55
Sasol	54.75	54.25	54.50	54.75
SBIC	186	185	185	185
Tiger Oats	64	63	63.50	64

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1126.51 Previous: 1130.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	18.70	18.40	18.60	18.60
Hicom Hldgs	7.05	6.85	6.90	7
Mal Banking	24.30	24.20	24.30	24.30
Mal Intl Ship F	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Public Bank F	4.94	4.82	4.84	4.94
Resorts World	14.30	14.20	14.30	14.40
Sime Darby	8.30	8.20	8.25	8.20
Telekom Mal	21.90	21.80	21.90	21.90
Tenaga	8.90	8.80	8.85	8.90
Utd Engineers	18.40	18.20	18.30	18.20

London
FT-SE 100: 3987.58 Previous: 3987.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.23	6.11	6.14	6.21
Allied Domecq	4.64	4.54	4.57	4.61
Anglian Water	5.62	5.57	5.60	5.63
Arjo Wiggins	1.72	1.69	1.72	1.71
Asda Group	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.04
Assoc Br Foods	4.10	4.08	4.09	4.09
BAA	5	4.85	4.90	4.99
Barclays	9.45	9.36	9.39	9.45
Bass	7.90	7.76	7.79	7.95
BAT Ind	4.70	4.55	4.57	4.60
Bank Scotland	2.55	2.50	2.52	2.52
BICC	3.05	2.96	3.02	3.04
Blue Circle	3.92	3.83	3.85	3.92
BOC Group	8.77	8.66	8.72	8.76
Boots	6.45	6.34	6.37	6.41
Bowater	3.88	3.83	3.87	3.86
BPB Ind	3.80	3.73	3.78	3.79
Brit Aerosp	10.48	10.38	10.43	10.54
Brit Airways	5.47	5.39	5.43	5.44
Brit Gas	2.03	1.98	2.01	2.02
Brit Petrol	6.42	6.32	6.34	6.49
Brit Steel	1.95	1.90	1.92	1.94
Brit Telecom	3.79	3.67	3.70	3.72
BTR	2.82	2.20	2.69	2.82
Burmah Cast	11.27	11.08	11.16	11.27
Cable Wireless	4.63	4.53	4.56	4.55
Cadbury Schw	5.13	5.04	5.09	5.08
Caradon	2.49	2.45	2.48	2.49
Carlton Comm	4.80	4.65	4.77	4.74
Coats Viyella	1.56	1.51	1.55	1.55
Comml Union	6.02	5.93	5.98	6.01
Courtaulds	4.68	4.57	4.59	4.62
De La Rue	6.05	6	6.04	6.02
EMI Group	13.78	13.45	13.56	13.73
Eng China Cl	2.07	2.02	2.07	2.08
Enterprise Oil	5.20	5.16	5.17	5.32
Fam Colonial	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.56
Genl Accident	6.85	6.75	6.79	6.80
GEC	3.97	3.92	3.95	3.97
GKN	10.85	10.73	10.82	10.79
Glaxo	9.66	9.52	9.59	9.59
Granada Gp	8.97	8.85	8.88	8.90
Grand Met	4.77	4.68	4.74	4.76
GRE	2.57	2.52	2.55	2.55
Guinness	4.64	4.58	4.60	4.65
GUS	6.40	6.19	6.23	6.39
Hanson	1.80	1.51	1.58	1.60
Hillsdown Hdg	1.83	1.80	1.81	1.82
HSBC Hldgs	12.03	11.71	11.73	11.98
ICI	8.42	8.28	8.30	8.40
Inchcape	3.07	2.90	2.90	3.05
Kingfisher	6.55	6.45	6.51	6.54
Ladbroke	2.07	2.04	2.06	2.07
Land Sec	7	6.43	6.96	7
Laporte	7.43	7.35	7.42	7.40
Lasmo	2.07	2	2.05	2.04
Legal Genl Grp	7.79	7.63	7.71	7.73
Lloyds Abbey	6.27	6.20	6.23	6.27
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.81	3.70	3.71	3.81
London Elec	6.22	6.13	6.19	6.19
Marks Spencer	5.09	4.99	5.01	5.08
MEPC	4.40	4.31	4.37	4.36
Mercury Asset	10.23	10.15	10.19	10.23
Midlands Elec	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Natl Power	3.97	3.94	3.96	3.94
NatWest	6.78	6.65	6.67	6.78
News Intl	3.72	3.70	3.75	3.75
Utd Utilities	5.95	5.87	5.94	5.93
Nthern Foods	2.01	1.99	2	2.01
P&O	6.07	5.50	5.84	5.99
Pearson	6.76	6.63	6.70	6.72
Pilkington	1.93	1.87	1.90	1.93
PowerGen	5.07	5	5	5.04
Prudential	4.43	3.90	4.41	4.40
Rank Org	4.73	4.38	4.40	4.48
Reckitt Colm	7.12	7.05	7.06	7.10
Redland	4.53	4.45	4.50	4.55
Reed Intl	11.58	11.51	11.53	11.55
Rentokil	4.32	4.27	4.28	4.33
Reuters Hdgs	7.60	7.50	7.54	7.57
RMC Group	11.40	11.25	11.38	11.28
Rolls Royce	2.36	2.31	2.35	2.35
Royal Bk Scot	4.85	4.70	4.72	4.84
RTZ reg	9.38	9.30	9.35	9.49
Royal & Sun All	3.98	3.95	3.97	3.98
Safeway	3.43	3.21	3.24	3.23
Sainsbury	3.70	3.63	3.68	3.69
Schroders	13.85	13.65	13.81	13.90
Scot Newcastle	6.70	6.62	6.66	6.72
Scot Power	3.14	3.03	3.06	3.07
Sears	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.95
Severn Trent	6.30	5.97	5.98	6.01
Shell Trsp reg	9.94	9	9.30	9.92
Siebe	9.74	9.63	9.71	9.68
Smith Nephew	2.03	2.01	2.01	2.04
Smith (WH)	4.88	4.75	4.77	4.88
SmithKline	7.62	7.48	7.49	7.62
Smiths Ind	7.63	7.57	7.59	7.61
Sthern Elec	6.61	6.52	6.56	6.63
Stand Charter	7.20	7.08	7.19	7.16
Tate & Lyle	4.76	4.72	4.75	4.76
Tesco	3.05	2.98	3	3.02
Thames Water	5.53	5.38	5.49	5.53
3i Group	4.84	4.79	4.79	4.84
TI Group	5.87	5.76	5.81	5.85
Tomkins	2.73	2.69	2.71	2.70
Unilever	13.90	13.80	13.85	13.93
Utd Biscuits	2.05	2	2.04	2.07
Uts News	7.10	6.91	7	7.08
Vendome uts	5.97	5.96	5.97	5.98
Vodafone	2.25	2.20	2.22	2.24
Whitbread	6.96	6.87	6.93	6.98
Williams Hdgs	3.62	3.44	3.46	3.59
Wolseley	4.76	4.70	4.74	4.73
Zeneca	15.75	15.55	15.59	15.80

Madrid
Bolsa index: 358.89 Previous: 358.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14650	14350	14630	14370
ACESA	1505	1470	1480	1475
Argentaria	5200	5150	5180	5140
BBV	5720	5680	5700	5690
Banesto	806	801	803	800
Bankinter	14630	14440	14500	14440
Bco Centro Hisp	2730	2690	2700	2700
Bco Exterior	2890	2815	2820	2845
Bco Popular	22680	22380	22490	22630
Bco Santander	6580	6450	6480	6530
CEPSA	3870	3785	3800	3850
Corp Mapfre	6080	6050	6070	6030
Dragados	1615	1595	1595	1610
Endesa	7320	7210	7280	7280
FECSA	962	948	954	950
Fomento Const	9940	9860	9900	9950
Gas Natural	21970	21750	21900	21560
Hidroel Cantab	3890	3830	3840	3870
Iberdrola	1220	1200	1205	1195
Pryca	3020	2955	2985	3025
Repsol	4125	4090	4095	4095
Sevillana Elec	1180	1075	1085	1085
Tabacalera	5550	5400	5430	5510
Telefonica	2405	2385	2390	2385
Union Fenosa	788	779	780	779
Valenc Cement	1395	1370	1395	1405

Manila
PSE index: 3244.54 Previous: 3242.22

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	21.50	20.50	21.25	21.50
Ayala Land	33	32.50	32.50	32.50
Manila Elec A	109	107	107	107
Metro Bank	640	625	630	640
Petron	10.25	10	10.25	10
Phil Long Dist	1700	1690	1695	1685
San Miguel A	40.50	40	40	40.50
San Miguel B	87	86.50	87	87
SM Prime Hdg	6.20	6.10	6.20	6.20

Market Closed

The Milan stock exchange canceled Monday's trading session because of serious computer problems in the electronic trading system.

The exchange said the technical problems made it impossible to guarantee that all users would be hooked up to the system.

It is the third time this month that the trading system has suffered such problems.

Mexico
Bolsa index: 3380.44 Previous: 3318.23

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	34.60	33.85	34.50	34.00
Cemex B	32.15	31.70	31.90	32.15
Cifra C	11.40	11.28	11.40	11.48
Empresas ICA	115.00	114.80	114.90	115.20
Emp Moderna	37.00	36.90	37.00	37.20
Femsa	23.20	23.00	23.20	23.10
Gpo Carso A1	35.40	35.00	35.40	35.30
Televisa CPO	111.70	111.30	111.50	111.90
TelMex L	12.16	12.04	12.06	12.18
Tribasa	21.50	20.80	21.20	21.90

Montreal
Industrials index: 2428.07 Previous: 2392.29

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Atco I	21	20.30	20.30	20¼
Bank Montreal	36½	36¼	36.45	36.55
Bce Mob Com	45.40	44.40	45.40	44.35
Cdn Tire A	18.15	18	18.05	18.10
Cdn Util A	28.45	28.35	28.40	28.40
Cascades	6¼	6.15	6.20	6.20
CT Finl Svc	30	30	30	30¼
Extendicare	16.05	16.05	16.05	15.85
Gaz Metro	15.65	15½	15.60	15.55
Gt-West Lifeco	38	38	38	38¼
Hees Intl Bco	16½	16.40	16.45	16.45
Hudson's Bay	19.45	19.30	19.45	19.40
Imasco	29.55	29¼	29.35	29.55
Investors Grp	22.70	22¼	22¼	22¼
Loblaw Cos	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.60
Molson A	20.15	20.05	20.10	19¾
Natl Bk Canada	12	11.90	11.90	12
Oshawa A	19	18.90	19	18¾
Pancdn Petlm	48¼	48.15	48¼	48¼
Power Corp	24.15	23.90	24.10	24.10
Power Finl	42.40	42	42.40	42.15
Quebecor B	20.95	20.90	20.90	20.95
Rogers Comm B	8.55	8.40	8.40	8.80
Royal Bk Cda	38.10	37.65	38.05	38.10
Sears Canada	7.90	7.85	7.85	7¾
Shell Cda A	44.35	44.35	44.35	44.35
Southam	16.65	16.60	16.65	16.70
Stelco A	6.45	6.40	6.40	6.45
Trilon Finl A	5.80	5.70	5.80	5.80

Oslo
OBX index: 462.30 Previous: 463.53

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	134	132.50	133	134
Bergesen Dy B	136	135	135.50	136
Christiania Bk	16.30	16.10	16.10	16.30
Den norske Bk	20.70	20.40	20.60	20.60
SAS Norge ASA	62	61.50	62	61.50
Dyno Indust	144	144	144	145
Elkem	92	90.50	91.50	92.50
Hafslund A	49.50	49	49.50	50
Kvaerner	247	243.50	246	244
Leif Hoegh	109.50	108	109.50	108.50
Norsk Hydro	304	302.50	304	304.50
Norske Skog A	193	191.50	193	193.50
Orkla	360	358	359.50	358
Rieber B	146	146	146	147
Saga Petlm B	96	95.50	96	96.50
Schibsted	95.50	95	95.50	95
UniStorebr A	37	36.80	36.80	36.90

Paris
CAC-40: 2067.09 Previous: 2079.46

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	647	638	644	650
AGF	139.50	138.40	138.60	140
Air Liquide	846	830	832	843
Alcatel Alsth	391.40	386.50	388.70	389
Axa	287.50	283.50	284.30	285
Bancaire	539	523	527	537
BNP	188.50	185.70	187	188.50
Bouygues	483.50	480	481	483.70
Canal Plus	1207	1180	1191	1195
Carrefour	2830	2804	2814	2817
CCF	234	230	230	234
Credit Local cl	435	427.10	427.10	426.30
Credit Lyon PC	140.60	138.10	139.20	138.80
Crown Cork Seal	238	222.60	222.60	231.10
Danone	725	716	717	723
Elf-Aquitaine	396.70	393.50	395.10	397.50
Eridania BS	778	768	773	778
Euro Disney	11.05	10.80	10.80	10.85
Eurotunnel uts	8.95	8.80	8.90	8.90
Gen. Eaux	531	525	528	531
Havas	331	326.50	326.70	328
Lafarge Cop	302	294.60	297.20	300.60
Legrand	855	841	850	847
L'Oreal	1710	1687	1708	1715
LVMH	1137	1123	1136	1133
Lyon. Eaux	472.90	468	470.30	473.50
Michelin B	260.90	256.20	257.70	261
Navig Mixte	713	713	713	718
Paribas A	332.40	328	331.30	330.50
Pechiney SA	218.70	213.20	216	216.80
Pernod Ricard	283.50	278.50	279.10	278.30
Peugeot Cit	578	569	569	583
Pinault-Print	1858	1822	1833	1859
Promodes	1315	1291	1297	1316
Renault	121.30	118	118	119.20
Rh-Poulenc A	139.80	137.70	138.70	139
Roussel-Uclaf	1203	1186	1198	1203
Sanofi	424.90	416	416	420
Schneider	238.40	232.30	234.70	239.20
Ste Generale	575	569	569	576
St Gobain	651	640	644	643
St Louis	1208	1190	1200	1200
Suez	198.90	196	196.20	196.30
Thomson CSF	152.90	149.40	150.70	152.40
Total B	395.90	391.50	393.90	397.20
UAP	102.40	100.50	101.40	102.30
Valeo	276	273.10	275.20	276.10

São Paulo
Bovespa index: 65511.10 Previous: 65882.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	10.00	9.66	9.65	9.70
Banespa Pfd	2.60	2.52	2.60	2.55
Bradesco Pfd	8.70	8.60	8.60	8.80
Brahma Pfd	643.99	643.99	643.99	644.99
Cemig Pfd	31.20	30.70	31.00	31.19
CESP Pfd	32.10	32.10	32.10	32.80
Eletrobras B	292.00	292.00	292.00	297.44
Itaubanco Pfd	426.00	424.50	424.50	428.00
Light	311.10	311.00	311.00	312.99
Paranapan Pfd	7.20	7.10	7.20	7.25
Petrobras Pfd	120.50	118.50	120.00	120.50
Sid Nacional	22.60	22.30	22.310	22.60
Souza Cruz	6.96	6.80	6.80	6.95
Telebras Pfd	81.60	80.75	81.50	81.75
Telesp Pfd	210.00	204.00	205.50	209.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.05	1.04	1.040	1.050
CVRD Pfd	20.70	20.60	20.70	20.85

Seoul
Composite index: 769.20 Previous: 759.25

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6090	5500	6090	5680
Hyundai Eng	26900	25600	26200	26100
Hyundai Motor	28300	27000	27900	27600
Korea El Pwr	27400	26000	27000	26500
Korea Mob Tel	527000	510000	520000	520000
LG Electronics	13500	12600	13100	12800
Pohang Iron St	44000	43200	43700	43900
Samsung Elec	60400	57000	58900	57800
Samsung Hvy	10000	9250	10000	9500
Yukong	19400	18400	18600	18400

Singapore
Straits Times: 2156.79 Previous: 2187.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.50	11.30	11.30	11.50
City Devlts	11.80	11.60	11.60	11.90
Cycle Carriage	15.40	15	15.10	15.50
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.63
DBS	9.05	9	9	9.15
DBS Land	4.68	4.64	4.64	4.66
Fraser & Neave	15	14.60	14.60	15.20
HK Land *	2.38	2.33	2.34	2.34
Hong Leong Fin	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46
Jard Mathesn *	6.60	6.55	6.60	6.60
Jard Strategic *	3.18	3.16	3.18	3.18
Keppel	11.10	10.90	10.90	11.20
Natsteel	2.43	2.40	2.41	2.44
Neptune Orient	1.22	1.20	1.21	1.21
OCBC foreign	17	16.90	17	17
O'Sea Union Bk	6.50	6.45	6.50	6.50
Sembawang	6.70	6.60	6.60	6.75
Sing Airlines F	14.60	14.40	14.50	14.50
Sing Petlm	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Sing Press F	25.40	25	25	25.60
ST Auto F	2.84	2.83	2.84	2.83
ST Ship	2.06	2.05	2.05	2.07
Sing Telecomm	3.18	3.12	3.16	3.12
Straits Steam	4.54	4.46	4.52	4.52
Utd Industrial	1.25	1.22	1.23	1.24
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.80	13.60	13.70	14
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.30	3.20	3.20	3.20

*: In U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 index: 2123.58 Previous: 2148.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	108.50	107	107.50	108
ABB AF	707	699	699	710
AssiDoman F	163.50	161.50	162.50	163.50
Astra AF	275.50	270.50	271	275
Atlas Copco AF	141	137.50	138	140.50
Avesta F	69.50	67	67.50	69.50
Electrolux BF	385	381	384	386.50
Ericsson BF	166.50	162.50	163.50	166
Hennes BF	690	670	671	683
Incentive AF	375	365	371	379
Investor BF	247	240.50	241	245
Kinnevik BF	178	173	174	180
MoDo BF	187	183	184.50	187
Sandvik BF	160.50	159.50	160	162.50
SCA BF	136	134	134.50	136
S-E Banken AF	60.50	59	59.50	59
Skandia Fors F	170	168	169	169
Skanska BF	249.50	246	247.50	250
SKF BF	160.50	158	158.50	161.50
SSAB BF	98	97	97	98.50
Stora AF	90	88	89	90.50
Sv Handles AF	161	155.50	155.50	154.50
Sydkraft AF	145	145	145	145
Trelleborg BF	88	86.50	87	88
Volvo BF	143	141.50	142	143.50

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2219.20 Previous: 2240.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.52	7.40	7.44	7.48
ANZ Bkng	6.95	6.85	6.87	6.92
BHP	16.06	15.75	15.82	16.04
Boral	3.13	3.10	3.13	3.12
Brambles Ind.	19.30	18.90	18.95	19.30
Burns Philp	1.65	1.60	1.65	1.63
CBA	11.18	11.04	11.06	11.18
CC Amatil	16.15	16.01	16.07	16.12
Coles Myer	4.59	4.56	4.56	4.58
Comalco	6.79	6.73	6.74	6.80
CRA Ltd	18.20	18.05	18.08	18.45
CSR	4.37	4.32	4.34	4.37
Fosters Brew	2.30	2.28	2.28	2.29
GIO Australia	3.10	3.07	3.09	3.09
Goodman Fld	1.29	1.28	1.29	1.29
ICI Australia	11.45	11.15	11.20	11.44
John Fairfax	2.68	2.64	2.64	2.67
Lend Lease	19.95	19.79	19.95	19.86
Mayne Nickless	8.43	8.26	8.26	8.43
MIM Hdgs	1.48	1.43	1.43	1.49
Nat Aust Bank	12.83	12.72	12.74	12.82
News Corp	6.58	6.50	6.55	6.63
North Ltd	3.47	3.40	3.42	3.49
Pacific Dunlop	2.46	2.38	2.44	2.46
Pioneer Intl	3.52	3.46	3.48	3.55
Placer Pacific	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.45
Santos	5.07	4.93	5.03	5
Southcorp	3.56	3.53	3.53	3.55
Wesfarmers	7.81	7.75	7.80	7.75
Wstrn Mining	8.10	7.80	7.89	8.16
Westfield Trt	2.32	2.27	2.29	2.31
Westpac Bkng	6.27	6.17	6.20	6.24
Woodside Pet	8.08	7.95	7.95	8.10
Woolworths	2.84	2.79	2.80	2.81

The Trib Index

Closing prices.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	139.47	-0.58	-0.41	+5.76
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	128.61	-0.09	-0.07	-4.21
Europe	146.00	-1.29	-0.88	+4.90
N. America	146.60	-0.15	-0.10	+14.28
S. America	111.77	-0.52	-0.46	+25.53
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	152.24	-0.68	-0.44	+14.57
Consumer goods	148.23	-0.63	-0.42	+7.36
Energy	149.45	-1.29	-0.86	+10.20
Finance	119.29	-0.30	-0.25	-6.24
Miscellaneous	143.74	-0.70	-0.48	+5.84
Raw Materials	164.39	-1.13	-0.68	+15.93
Service	129.30	-0.28	-0.22	+7.75
Utilities	130.68	-0.42	-0.32	+2.78

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Market Closed

The Tokyo stock market was closed Monday for a holiday.

Taipei
Stock Market index: 6453.98 Previous: 6499.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	51	50	50	51
Cathay Life Ins	177	174	174	176
Chang Hwa Bk	160	158	158	159
China Steel	26.30	25.70	25.70	26.10
China Trust	52	51	51	51.50
Evergreen	49.70	49	49	49.50
Far East Text	30.90	30.10	30.30	30.80
First Bank	169	166	166	167
Formosa CF	33.30	32.50	33.10	32.80
Hua Nan Bk	135.50	133	133.50	134.50
Hualon Teijran	24.80	24.20	24.60	24.60
ICBC	85.50	84.50	85	84.50
President Ent	41.60	40.80	40.90	41.20
Taiwan Cem	56	55	55	55.50
Tatung	63.50	62	62	62.50

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5284.21 Previous: 5287.47

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18	17.80	17.95	17.95
Air Canada	5.10	5	5	5.15
Alberta Energy	25.55	25.40	25½	25.40
Alcan Alum	42¼	41.60	41.80	42.30
Avenor A	23.10	23	23.10	23
Bk Nova Scotia	38.80	38½	38¾	38½
Barrick Gold	35.90	35½	35.70	35.90
BCE	56.70	56.30	56.60	56.55
BC Telecomm	27¼	27	27.15	27¼
Bombardier B	18.55	18.40	18½	18.55
Brascan A	25.85	25¼	25.70	25.70
Cameco	69.10	68¾	68.80	68.85
CIBC	49½	49.05	49.40	49.35
Cdn Airlines	2.05	1.95	2	2.08
Cdn Natl Res	29.35	29.15	29¼	29.30
Cdn Occid Pet	22.60	22.35	22.35	22.55
Cdn Pacific	31.45	31.20	31.45	31.45
Cominco	29½	28½	29.15	29¼
Consumers Gas	21½	21¼	21½	21¼
Dofasco	21.35	21.10	21.20	21.30
Domtar Ind B	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70
Du Pont Cda A	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
Echo Bay Min	12.30	12.15	12¼	12.20
Empire Co. A	13.05	13.05	13.05	13.20
Falconbridge	28.60	28.20	28.20	28.60
Fletcher Chall A	18½	18¼	18.45	18½
Franco Nevada	50.60	49.60	50½	50.45
Guardian Cap A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	9
Horsham	21.60	20.85	21	21.45
Imperial Oil	58.45	58	58.15	58¼
Inco	43¼	42.65	42.70	43.20
IPL Energy	37	36.70	36¼	36.90
Laidlaw A	14.90	14.90	14.90	14¼
Laidlaw B	15	14.70	14.90	14.85
Loewen Group	57.65	56¼	56½	57.40
Ldn Insur Gp	31.80	31½	31.80	31.80
Macmill Bld	18.45	18¼	18.40	18.45
Magna Intl A	66½	65	66	65¼
Maple Leaf Fds	8¾	8.65	8¾	8.70
Moore	24	23.90	23.90	24
Newbridge Net	93.30	92	93¼	93.35
Noranda Inc	28.15	27.80	28	28.15
Noranda Forest	8.70	8.55	8.60	8.70
Norcen Energy	26.70	26¼	26.65	26.65
Nthern Telecom	78.95	75½	78.95	76.30
Nova	12¼	12	12¼	12¼
Onex	14.15	14.05	14.15	14.15
Placer Dome	33.20	32.90	32.90	33.10
Potash Sask	100.85	100	100	101
Provigo	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.30
Quebecor Print	22.70	22½	22.70	22.90
Renaissance	40.05	39.85	39.85	40
Rio Algom	25.80	25	25½	25.70
Seagram Co	48.30	47¾	48.20	48
Stone Consold	15.35	15.05	15.10	15.30
Talisman Eny	36½	36.15	36.45	36.20
Teleglobe	23.90	23.85	23.85	23.95
Telus	18.90	18.70	18.70	18.85
Thomson	24.20	24	24	24.10
TorDom Bank	29	28.70	29	28.80
Transalta	15.95	15.80	15.95	15.90
TransCda Pipe	22.45	22.30	22.30	22.45
Utd Dominion	27	26.40	27	26½
Westburn	9¼	9⅛	9¼	10
Westcoast Eny	21.45	21¼	21.30	21.40
Weston	55¾	55.55	55.55	55.55

Vienna
ATX index: 1036.01 Previous: 1039.53

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1470	1470	1470	1477
Brau-Un Goess	632.90	625	632.90	631
Bund Vers Pfd	401	401	401	400
Creditanst Pfd	462	457.15	458.50	460
EA-Generali	2970	2930	2970	2960
EVN	1405	1396.50	1396.50	1408
Interunfall	1480	1480	1480	1458
Lenzing	663	660	660	665
Leykam	311	308	311	310
Mayr-Melnhof	532	517.10	525	538
OMV	1052.90	1047	1050.50	1052.50
Oest Brau	654	645	650	652
Oest Elektriz	757	754.50	755.60	758
VA Tech	1392	1382	1388.50	1395
Wienerberger	1950	1915	1940	1947

Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2233.79 Previous: 2238.68

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.11	3.08	3.09	3.10
Brierly Invt	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Carter Holt ord	3.31	3.29	3.30	3.30
Fernz	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45
Fisher Paykel	4.95	4.92	4.92	4.95
FC Forest	2.07	2.04	2.05	2.08
Goodman Fdr	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.46
Indep News	5.70	5.60	5.60	5.70
Lion Nathan	3.69	3.66	3.68	3.68
Natl Gas note	2.12	2.11	2.12	2.11
NZ Refining	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
Telecom NZ	6.87	6.85	6.86	6.88
Wilson Horton	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.71

Zurich
SPI index: 2334.28 Previous: 2368.41

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adecco B	337	334	336	335
Alusuisse R	934	916	916	936
Ares-Serono B	1261	1236	1248	1261
Baloise Hdg R	2525	2495	2500	2515
ABB B	1500	1483	1487	1502
BK Vision	714	700	705	714
Bobst B	1680	1680	1680	1679
Ciba Geigy R	1582	1551	1555	1584
CS Holdings R	122	120.75	121	122.25
Elektrowatt B	499	487	489	503
Fischer B	1226	1220	1213	1228
Hilti PC	861	860	861	864
Holderbank B	902	885	887	914
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1292	1268	1281	1296
Nestle R	1383	1365	1366	1388
Oerlikon R	122	121	121.75	122
Pargesa Hld B	1370	1365	1365	1370
PharmVisn B	535	522	534	540
Pirelli B	159	157	157	159
Roche Hdg PC	9160	8995	8995	9185
Sandoz R	1486	1455	1459	1489
SBC R	238.75	235.25	236	239
Schindler B	1211	1204	1204	1212
SGS B	2830	2765	2765	2840
SMH B	843	839	840	840
Sulzer R	705	695	695	708
Swiss Reins R	1307	1290	1295	1305
Swissair R	1045	1030	1035	1049
UBS B	1175	1158	1164	1173
Valora Hdg R	223.75	220	223.75	219
Winterthur R	763	755	758	766
Zurich Assur R	339	333	333	340

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

Continued on Page 16

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Jakarta Bank Sale

Negara to Raise About $431 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — PT Bank Negara Indonesia said Monday it would sell as many as 1 billion shares to the public in November, an offering that analysts estimated would raise about 1 trillion rupiah ($430.8 million).

The bank is one of eight state-owned companies that Indonesia plans to sell to the public.

Although Negara would not disclose the expected price range or total proceeds, the announcement that it would sell as much as an initial 25 percent stake on Indonesia's Jakarta and Surabaya stock exchanges prompted one analyst to say its value could exceed 1 trillion rupiah.

"They haven't been specific yet, but it looks like more just based on the number of shares," said Jos Bessler, head of research at OCBC Sikap Securities in Jakarta.

While part of the roughly $2.5 billion raised in previous sales of state-owned Indonesian companies was used to reduce government debt, bank officials said all the money raised in this offering would be used to improve the bank's capital structure and help it increase its lending.

Bank Negara Indonesia, the country's largest state-owned bank, had assets of around 32.4 trillion rupiah as of June 30. The sale would be the fifth major listing of an Indonesian state company since 1991, and the first by a bank.

The bank said a final decision on the pricing was expected to be announced Oct. 24, with the public offering to follow from Nov. 6 to 11 and a stock-exchange listing Nov. 29.

Previous state-owned companies to sell shares to investors were PT Telkom, the local telephone monopoly; PT Indosat, an international telephone company; PT Tambang Timah, which operates tin mines, and PT Semen Gresik, a cement company. Bank Negara's shares will not be traded on foreign stock exchanges, as Indonesian regulations prevent foreign listings for banks.

But Bank Negara does intend to aggressively market its shares to foreign investors. Its executives will embark on a 10-day international promotional trip starting Oct. 14.

A key issue the bank will have to address with foreign investors is its bad and doubtful loans, which reached 1.18 trillion rupiah as of June 1996, or 5.7 percent of the bank's total loans outstanding. Bad debts and credit fraud at the state-owned development bank Bapindo caused it to collapse in 1994.

Negara's profit in the first half of 1996 rose 11 percent, to 146.2 billion rupiah, from 131.3 billion rupiah, as sales gained 14 percent, to 663 billion rupiah, from 580.2 billion rupiah. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

■ Malaysia Posts July Deficit

Malaysia had a trade deficit in July of 624.5 million ringgit ($249.7 million) after two months of trade surpluses, but the result was better than some expectations, Bloomberg Business News reported from Kuala Lumpur. The data led economists to predict a sharp narrowing of the deficit for the full year.

"The deficit is on the optimistic side, considering some had feared a deficit of 1 billion ringgit," said Tan Swee Liang, an economist at Standard Chartered Bank. The July result brought the trade deficit for the first seven months to 1.4 billion ringgit, compared with 6.9 billion ringgit a year earlier. The deficit was 9.4 billion ringgit for all of 1995.

Philippines' Solution To Power Shortage: Effective but Costly

Reuters

MANILA — The Philippines, which only four years ago was struggling through power cuts for as long as 10 hours every day, is now basking in the light of its highest-ever generating capacity.

But the country has paid a high price for the dramatic turnaround and is now looking to cheaper forms of power generation.

State-owned National Power Corp. has power reserves equal to 40 percent of demand, a sharp turnaround from 1992, when power shortages and cuts often brought industry to a virtual standstill.

"We are keeping a very high level of reserve, at 40 percent, because we await the commissioning of more reliable power plants," Energy Minister Francisco Viray said. "Once these power plants are in, then we can drop the reserve requirement to the usual level of 20 percent."

A 40 percent power reserve means that, with 4,000 megawatts required daily by the main Luzon grid, about 1,600 megawatts of power-plant capacity is on stand-by. Luzon is the Philippines' most populous island. Mr. Viray said 20 percent was usually regarded as a comfortable reserve and was the level maintained by most Asian countries. Reserves should normally equal the capacity of the grid's biggest power plant, he said.

But he conceded that maintaining a high power reserve was not without costs. Most of the power plants that make up the reserve are gas turbines fueled by diesel and similar fuels, said Rolando Bacani, National Power's system operations officer-in-charge.

Power from gas turbines, however, costs about 2 pesos (7.6 cents) for each kilowatt-hour, compared with 1.30 pesos to 1.68 pesos for power from other types of plants.

Benjamin Diokno, an economist and a former Philippine National Oil Co. chairman, said the government's energy and power agencies may have erred in overestimating the country's power needs.

"I think we overreacted and that, because of the mad rush to put on stream more power plants, we have over-invested in fuel-fired power plants," he said. "It is turning out to be more costly for the country."

Recognizing the need to diversify energy sources, the country's Energy Department recently stopped issuing accreditations to build new power plants fired by petroleum-based fuels.

In a newly revised 30-year energy program, the Department of Energy reiterated its goal of diversifying energy sources.

It envisages oil's share in the power-generation mix dwindling from its current 41.6 percent to just 8.3 percent by 2010, to be replaced largely by natural gas, which currently provides no electric power in the country.

Jobless Rate Hits a High In Taiwan

Bloomberg Business News

TAIPEI — Taiwan said Monday its unemployment rate climbed to a 10-year high in August as recent graduates struggled to find work at a time of slow growth, and economists said the problem would probably worsen.

The jobless rate rose to 3.19 percent from 2.97 percent in July, the government said.

"Business isn't good, and things will probably get worse," said Wu Hui-lin, an economist at the Chung-hua Institute for Economic Research. He said unemployment may reach 3.5 percent in the next month or two. Taipei stock prices fell for the third session in a row, and analysts said the jobless report was a major reason.

The August jobless rate was the highest since February 1986, when unemployment was at 3.33 percent, a government statistics office said. The figure understates actual unemployment because many unemployed people do not register with the government.

The rise comes amid a decline in Taiwan's economic growth this year to a six-year low. The cabinet on Aug. 23 reduced its forecast of 1996 gross domestic product growth to 5.89 percent, citing slowing exports and a decline in private investment.

That figure would be a six-year low and compares with earlier forecasts of 6 percent to 8 percent.

In a separate report, the Economics Ministry said orders for exports, which account for about 40 percent of the island's economy, stalled in August as electronics manufacturers' sales slumped. Taiwan's export orders totaled $10.1 billion in August, up just 0.03 percent from a year earlier, compared with an average year-on-year increase of 6.29 percent so far in 1996.

The main index of the Taiwan Stock Exchange fell 36.11 points, to 6,453.98, with industrial shares leading the decline.

"There's not much news out there to buy stock on," said Julie Fan, a fund manager at First Global Securities Investment Trust Co.

■ Investment Limit Going Up

Taiwan's central bank and Ministry of Finance agreed to raise the limits on foreign investment in companies listed on the Taipei stock market, news agencies reported.

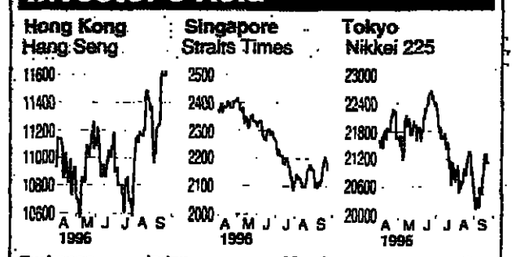
The new limits, to take effect by the end of this year, will be 10 percent for any one foreign investor, up from 7.5 percent at present, and a total of 25 percent of a listed company for all foreign investors, raised from 20 percent.

The Ministry of Finance estimated that raising the limits would increase the total market capitalization available for foreign investment to nearly $60 billion from $47.7 billion at present.

Foreign interest in Taiwan shares has increased since Morgan Stanley & Co. this month added Taiwan to a group of indexes used as benchmarks by international fund managers.

(KRF/Global, AFP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,522.13	11,592.36	+0.26
Singapore	Straits Times	2,156.79	2,187.86	-1.42
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,219.20	2,240.80	-0.96
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	Closed	21,112.24	-
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,126.51	1,130.60	-0.36
Bangkok	SET	1,034.37	1,045.38	-1.05
Seoul	Composite Index	769.20	768.37	+0.11
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,453.98	6,490.09	-0.56
Manila	PSE	3,244.54	3,242.22	+0.07
Jakarta	Composite Index	570.17	568.99	+0.21
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,233.79	2,238.88	-0.23
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,331.09	3,346.78	-0.47

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Rupert Murdoch** has fueled speculation that he is priming his son **Lachlan** to take over **News Corp.** by promoting him to the position of managing director of News Ltd., the company's Australian arm.

• **Singapore** said it would license up to two more operators to compete with **Singapore Telecommunications Ltd.** as part of a cautious liberalization of the island's telecoms market by April 1, 2000.

• **Singapore CableVision Pte., Singapore Telecommunications Ltd.** and the government's **Singapore Communications Investments,** have teamed up to develop a multimedia network linking homes, offices, businesses and schools, part of a government plan announced in June.

• **Caltex Petroleum Corp.,** a joint-venture of **Texaco Inc.** and **Chevron Corp.,** plans to invest $5 billion in Asia by 2000. The company has already launched a $500 million program to strengthen its retail gasoline marketing network in the region.

• **Chinese securities authorities** are determined to gradually force domestic investors out of the foreign-currency B-share markets to stop a leakage in foreign funds, analysts said.

• **Premier Oil PLC** of Britain said it would make a cash bid for all of the shares in Australia's **Discovery Petroleum NL.** The bid of 70 Australian cents per share values Discovery at 91 million dollars ($72.1 million). *Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AFX*

Time Warner: *The Moment of Truth*

Continued from Page 11

company's cable TV services, company executives said.

Mr. Turner and Mr. Levin refused to comment before they presented their plans to shareholders and Wall Street analysts. Time Warner's shareholders are set to approve the merger in a vote Oct. 10.

But Time Warner executives said Mr. Levin and Mr. Turner have had no disagreements about asset sales or Mr. Turner's job description. They said the two are united behind a strategy that emphasizes debt reduction and control of the costs of new strategies or deals.

Although Mr. Levin is still silent, a person close to him, who insisted on anonymity, said that Mr. Levin believes the company is "complete" for the first time.

Investors certainly hope so. But first, they want the company to untangle its three-year-old partnership with US West, the regional telephone company that owns 25.5 percent of HBO, Warner Brothers, and Time Warner's sprawling cable systems.

Simplifying the Time Warner Entertainment partnership is crucial. A Byzantine ownership structure makes it virtually impossible for Wall Street to value Time Warner's shares, and reorganizing would let Time Warner shift a hefty chunk of debt off its balance sheet by cutting its ownership of cable systems.

"Cable requires endless capital, and Time Warner's balance sheet cannot support pouring more into it," said Emmanuel Gerard, a partner at the investment firm Gerard, Klauer & Mattison.

Time Warner began negotiating with US West last year to persuade it to give up its stake in HBO and Warner Brothers for an increased share of the cable systems. But those talks broke off after the Turner deal was announced, and US West sued Time to block the arrangement.

US West may have motivation to come to terms now: It lost its court challenge and the shares of the US West Media Group, which tracks its cable properties, are sagging.

But US West seems to be digging in its heels. The company has no plans to go back to the bargaining table, according to people familiar with the relationship between the companies. It will not waver from its demand that it gain operating control, or 51 percent of the Time Warner cable systems, in return for giving up its interest in HBO and the film studio.

Vietnam Oil Shake-Up

Reuters

HANOI — Vietnam has shaken up the boardroom of its main energy company, PetroVietnam, replacing Ho Si Thoang as president and chief executive officer, sources at the company said on Monday.

The sources said Mr. Thoang, who had led PetroVietnam through a period of rapid expansion, would be replaced by Ngo Thuong San from Oct. 1. They added that Mr. Thoang would remain as chairman of PetroVietnam's six-member management board.

Mr. San is Director of VietSovPetro, a Vietnamese-Russian joint venture that is the country's biggest oil producer.

Tran Canh, formerly director of the company's exploration and production arm, will become vice president for development and production, and Nguyen Xuan Nham will become vice president of services.

There was no official confirmation of the changes and the sources did not give a reason. But western oil executives said the shuffle might reflect government frustration over PetroVietnam's failure to keep foreign partners interested.

At the end of June, the Australian resources company Broken Hill Proprietary Co. wrote off its entire investment in Vietnam's Dai Hung oil field, taking a charge of 151 million Australian dollar ($119.5 million).

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The Associated Press.

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Monday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD ROUNDUP

Minali Wins Again

CYCLING Nicola Minali of Italy won his fourth stage in the Tour of Spain Monday while Swiss rider Alex Zulle of the ONCE team continued to hold the overall lead.

Minali, riding for the Gweiss-Playbus team, won the 221-kilometer (137-mile) 16th stage between the northern towns of Logrono and Sabinanigo in a time of 5 hours, 34 minutes and 38 seconds.

With just six days remaining in the race, Zulle holds a one minute and 23 second lead over defending champion and ONCE teammate, Laurent Jalabert of France.

Laurent Dufaux of Switzerland stands in third place, five minutes and 26 seconds off the lead. *(AP)*

Suzuki Sparks Victory

JAPANESE BASEBALL Ichiro Suzuki doubled home a run in the bottom of the 10th inning Monday, giving the Orix BlueWave a 7-6 victory over the Nippon Ham Fighters that clinched his team's 12th Pacific League pennant.

Suzuki, whose .351 average leads the league, also hit a solo homer in the sixth inning to tie the game 3-3. Pinch hitter Douglas Jennings tied the game for Orix with a solo homer in the bottom of the ninth. *(AP)*

Muster Walkout Backed

TENNIS The Austrian Tennis Federation on Monday gave its backing to world No. 3 Thomas Muster for leading his Davis Cup team's walkout from the World Group qualifying match against Brazil.

Gerd Purner, the federation president, said an appeal would be made to the International Tennis Federation about the crowd behavior in Sao Paolo Saturday, which led to Muster storming off court during the doubles match.

Muster told Austrian television that the Brazilian crowd continuously insulted him and his doubles partner, Udo Plamberger, and also spit and threw stones. The Austrian team also pulled out of the reverse singles and flew home a day early, forfeiting the matches and giving Brazil a 4-1 victory. *(Reuters)*

Cowboys (1-3) Stomped by Bills

The Associated Press

The Buffalo Bills shut down Emmitt Smith and Troy Aikman while their backup quarterback, Todd Collins, made few mistakes in his second career start, engineering a 10-7 upset victory over the Dallas Cowboys.

"It was a big win for us," said Bills cornerback Thomas Smith, who had one of three interceptions thrown by Aikman on Sunday. "We came back and put everything together. The whole team played well."

For three quarters, it appeared Buffalo would post a shutout. The Bills allowed a late touchdown, but they stopped the Super Bowl champion Cowboys when it counted most. And their offense functioned well without their injured starting quarterback, Jim Kelly.

Smith was held to 25 yards on 15 carries, his worst performance since Oct. 16, 1994, against the Phoenix Cardinals. Aikman was 16-of-33 for 164 yards and the three interceptions. The Cowboys had just 192 yards total offense.

Buffalo put together a conservative game plan for Collins, who completed 11 of 17 passes for 88 yards and one interception. He was unspectacular yet solid. And he led the Bills on a 78-yard drive in the opening series that ended with Thurman Thomas's 2-yard touchdown run.

The Bills took a 10-0 lead in the third quarter after Emanuel Martin made the first of his two interceptions. He picked off Aikman's pass intended for Kelvin Martin and returned the ball 31 yards to the Dallas 9. Three plays later, Steve Christie kicked a 32-yard field goal.

Dallas is off to its worst start (1-3) since 1990, when Jimmy Johnson was coach and the team was rebuilding.

Chiefs 17, Broncos 14 Kansas City is 4-0 for the first time in team history, with Marcus Allen scoring on a milestone 2-yard run with 4:09 remaining against visiting Denver.

Cliff Schiappa/AP

Marcus Allen of the Chiefs powering through the line for an eight-yard gain during the first quarter.

NFL Roundup

Allen's 106th rushing TD tied him with Jim Brown for second on the career list, four behind Walter Payton. Dale Carter's lunging interception of John Elway's long pass sealed Kansas City's 12th straight AFC West victory.

Lions 35, Bears 16 Scott Mitchell, returning to the form that made Detroit the top offense in the NFL last season, passed for four touchdowns and ran for another as the Lions beat Chicago for their ninth consecutive home victory. Johnnie Morton, overshadowed last year by Herman Moore and Brett Perriman, caught seven passes for 174 yards and two of the touchdown passes thrown by Mitchell.

Chargers 40, Raiders 34 Stan Humphries had three touchdown passes in a nine-play span late in the first quarter as San Diego (3-1) took an early 21-point lead and held on to win at Oakland. Two of those early scoring passes went to Tony Martin, who added a third TD catch in the final period after the Raiders (1-3) pulled within six points.

Seahawks 17, Buccaneers 13 Rick Mirer directed a long touchdown drive, then converted three crucial third-down situations in the closing minutes to set up Lamar Smith's 14-yard touchdown run that lifted Seattle (1-3) at Tampa Bay (0-4).

Mirer's 5-yard scoring pass to Brian Blades pulled Seattle to 13-10 with 3 minutes to go. He completed three more passes to Blades in an 11-play, 61-yard march that produced the winning points with 31 seconds to go.

Redskins 17, Rams 10 Washington made it three victories in a row for the first time since 1992 — the last time it had a winning season — and intercepted three of Steve Walsh's passes at St. Louis.

Gus Frerotte threw a touchdown pass and Terry Allen scored his fourth touchdown in as many games for the Redskins (3-1). Tom Carter picked off an off-balance throw by Walsh at the 13 yard line with 2:40 left.

Eagles 33, Falcons 18 Philadelphia got two big plays and four field goals from Gary Anderson at Atlanta.

Ricky Watters rushed for 121 yards and two touchdowns, including a 56-yarder, and Derrick Witherspoon sealed the victory with a 97-yard kickoff return in the fourth quarter as the Eagles improved to 3-1.

In games reported in Monday's late edition:

Vikings 30, Packers 21 The Vikings hounded the NFL's top-rated quarterback and offense, upsetting the Packers behind seven sacks and Robert Smith's 37-yard touchdown run with 4:13 remaining.

The victory made Minnesota (4-0) the surprising NFC Central leader, and sent the Packers (3-1) to their 12th loss in their last 13 games on artificial turf. Green Bay is 21-4 at home under coach Mike Holmgren, but 4-19 on turf. The Packers never have won at the Metrodome in five trips under Holmgren.

The Packers fell behind for the first time this season when Warren Moon's 20-yard pass to Qadry Ismail gave the Vikings a 14-7 halftime lead.

The Packers rallied from a 17-7 deficit early in the third quarter on an 80-yard touchdown catch by Don Beebe and George Koonce's 75-yard interception return. But Smith's 37-yard run over the right side against the league's second-rated run defense gave Minnesota a 24-21 lead.

Panthers 23, 49ers 7 Steve Beuerlein, starting in place of the injured Kerry Collins, burned the NFL's top-ranked defense with a near-flawless first half that gave the Panthers a victory over San Francisco in Charlone, North Carolina.

Beuerlein completed 17 of 20 passes in the first half as Carolina (3-0) built a 17-0 lead against a defense that finished No. 1 in the NFL last season and was in the same spot this year.

Beuerlein, who threw a pair of scoring passes to Wesley Walls, finished with 272 yards on 22-of-31 passing to help the Panthers win for the 10th time in 16 games. San Francisco (2-1) gave up 389 yards, including 251 in the first half.

Patriots 28, Jaguars 25 The steady Patriots beat the spectacular Jaguars as Adam Vinatieri's overtime field goal, his fifth of the game, overcame Mark Brunell's three long touchdown passes.

Vinatieri, who had missed four consecutive field goals before Sunday, connected from 40 yards with 2:36 gone in overtime, giving New England the victory at home.

Two plays earlier, Terry Glenn caught a 21-yard pass from Drew Bledsoe on the right side of the end zone, but officials conferred and upheld their original ruling that he was out of bounds.

On the last play of regulation, Brunell, who had thrown three touchdown passes of 41 yards or more, nearly did it again. Willie Jackson caught his desperation 58-yard pass but landed inches from the goal line as time ran out.

Cardinals 28, Saints 14 LeShon Johnson scored the first two touchdowns of his NFL career on 56- and 70-yard runs as the Arizona Cardinals beat the host New Orleans Saints in a game matching two winless teams.

Johnson ran for 189 of his 214 yards in the second half — breaking a 36-year-old Cardinals record. He had four yards rushing for the season coming into the game.

Giants 13, Jets 6 First, the national anthem was flubbed (the singer forgot the words), and the New York Giants and Jets, two winless teams, took it from there.

With lame offense, mistakes galore, frustration and plenty of well-deserved boos, the battle of New York's hapless NFL teams lived down to expectations. Even the weather cooperated, with intermittent showers turning to heavy rain in the closing minutes at Giants Stadium.

But the Giants (1-3) overcame their numerous mistakes to defeat the Jets, 13-6, as Dave Brown threw a 17-yard touchdown pass to Chris Calloway and Brad Daluiso kicked two short field goals. Nick Lowery kicked field goals of 46 and 39 yards for the Jets, who have started with an 0-4 record for the first time since 1992.

Al McCracken/Reuters

The Cowboys' Troy Aikman, about to be sacked by the Bills' Phil Hansen.

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NORWAY	N. KR.	3,500	1,050	1,050
PORTUGAL	ESC.	51,000	15,500	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS.	55,000	16,500	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500	1,000	1,000
SWITZERLAND	S. FR.	610	185	185
REST OF EUROPE ex. CEI	$ US	485	145	145
CEI	$ US	750	225	225
UNITED STATES	$ US	360	115	115

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Hill Displays Grit and Hard Work, But Is That Enough?

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

For those who wish they could suddenly play on the level of Michael Jordan, or be good enough to share a Serie A pass with George Weah, the lesson is that there is more to the job than just talent. Look hard at Damon Hill.

Something about Hill makes him seem more like us and less like his Formula One rivals. They are Michael Schumacher, the late Ayrton Senna and even Jacques Villeneuve, the rookie who amazed Schumacher by passing him on the outside of a 150 miles-per-hour (240 kilometers-per-hour) turn while winning the Portuguese Grand Prix on Sunday.

You or I probably can't imagine how anyone could pull off that maneuver with such James Bond nonchalance. Neither, really, can Hill. Not that he hasn't made some incredible passes, and surely not that he isn't eons faster than the rest of us — it's just that, well, he isn't one of *them*.

Hill finished second Sunday when first would have clinched the Formula One World Championship for him. He needs one more point from the final Grand Prix at Japan in three weeks in order to win the title.

Unspoken is the excruciating doubt that something is going to go wrong for him. The Schumachers always seem to make things happen; they seem to be in charge of their world. Senna's tragedy notwithstanding. The rest of us prosper at the mercy of others. The sincere hope is that nothing too big will be thrown at Hill and he will triumph in the end.

Villeneuve, who can win the championship with a victory at Japan if Hill goes scoreless, has done his Williams teammate no favors.

Each is the son of a dead, charismatic Grand Prix champion, Graham Hill and Gilles Villeneuve. Neither son knew his father well. Yet the magical, unlearnable qualities that dance in Jacques's eyes and send him vanishing around corners are not blessed in Damon. Indeed, the job Hill is trying to finish is tougher than Villeneuve or Schumacher will ever understand. He is like John Major trying to be Churchill.

For sure, his family name has given Hill entry to the higher world, but it has also almost ruined him. He has worked hard and had to learn everything that would have been expected to be natural in him. Watching him sometimes, it really has been as if you or I were blessed suddenly with a rare talent and put in the company of giants. You become frustrated with him until you realize the same weaknesses in yourself.

What are those weaknesses, anyway? In Hill's case, he worked his way up as a test driver to the seat in Williams's second car. When Senna was killed early in 1994, Hill was moved to the front. He became the rival to Schumacher. A series of suspensions prevented Schumacher from dashing away with the championship, and in the vacuum Hill came up tight behind him, and was positioned to overtake, when Schumacher veered into him during the final race to preserve the championship.

Hill took the high road immediately after that accident, refusing to accuse Schumacher of foul play.

Since then, Hill has been the most criticized champion-to-be of any major sport in recent memory. Last year he seemed to crash into Schumacher every other race, as if frustrated by other means to prove himself as fearless as the greats. His Williams-Renault is surely the fastest car, giving him the advantage over Schumacher since the latter jumped to Ferrari this year.

Frank Williams has now told Hill not to come back to the team next year. They say that hard work makes everything possible, but even the ultimate achievement of the world championship won't change the perception that Hill is lacking. None of the big teams is likely to offer him a ride next year.

How would it feel to be Michael Schumacher? No one can say. But you can imagine how it would feel to be the likely world champion. You would be wondering why people are so quick to belittle someone who's made so much of his talent.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	89	66	.574	—
Baltimore	85	70	.548	4
Boston	80	75	.516	9
Toronto	69	86	.445	20
Detroit	53	103	.340	36½

CENTRAL DIVISION

x-Cleveland	95	60	.613	—
Chicago	83	74	.529	13
Milwaukee	76	80	.487	19½
Minnesota	76	80	.487	19½
Kansas City	72	84	.462	23½

WEST DIVISION

Texas	86	70	.551	—
Seattle	83	71	.539	2
Oakland	74	82	.474	12
California	67	87	.435	18

(x-clinched division title).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Atlanta	93	62	.600	—
Montreal	85	70	.548	8
Florida	74	80	.487	17½
New York	69	87	.442	24½
Philadelphia	64	92	.410	29½

CENTRAL DIVISION

St. Louis	83	73	.532	—
Houston	78	78	.500	5
Cincinnati	77	78	.497	5½
Chicago	74	80	.481	8
Pittsburgh	70	85	.452	12½

WEST DIVISION

Los Angeles	88	68	.564	—
San Diego	88	69	.561	½
Colorado	80	77	.510	8½
San Francisco	65	91	.417	23

(x-clinched division title).

SUNDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City 100 030 100—5 8 2
Cleveland 100 020 30x—6 10 0
Haney, Jacome (7), Scanlan (7) and Macfarlane; J.McDowell, Assenmacher (8), Shuey (8), Mesa (9) and Pena. W— J. McDowell, 13-9. L— Jacome, 0-4. Sv— Mesa (36).

Minnesota 000 001 000—1 5 1
Chicago 000 004 10x—5 7 0
Aldred, Stevens (7) and G. Myers; A. Fernandez and Sisaght. W— A. Fernandez, 15-10. L— Aldred, 6-9. HRs— Minnesota, Knoblauch (13). Chicago, Ventura (34).

Toronto 011 101 000—4 8 1
Baltimore 202 000 10x—5 7 0
Quantrill, Flener (4), Dn.Johnson (8) and O'Brien; Erickson, Orosco (8), Benitez (9) and Parent, Holles (8). W—Erickson, 13-11. L—Flener, 2-2. Sv—Benitez (2). HRs—A. Gonzalez (14), C. Delgado (24).

Detroit 000 030 004—7 12 2
Milwaukee 004 001 000—5 11 1
Moehler, J. Cummings (6), R. Lewis (6), Etschen (6), M. Myers (7), Lima (8) and Casanova; McDonald, Wickman (7), Fetters (9) and Levis. W— Lima, 5-6. L— Fetters, 3-3. HR— Milwaukee, Jaha (32).

Boston 100 200 000—3 9 0
New York 100 020 10x—4 10 0
Sele and Haselman; Mendoza, M. Rivera (7), Watteland (9) and Girardi. W—M. Rivera, 8-3. L—Sele, 6-11. Sv—Watteland (42).

Texas 000 200 011—4 12 0
California 000 001 000—1 6 1
K.Hill and I. Rodriguez; Dickson, Harris (7), Hoitz (8), Percival (9) and Fabregas. W— K. Hill, 16-10. L— Dickson, 1-4. HR— Texas, J.Gonzalez (47), Palmer (37).

Oakland 005 000 000—13 13 3
Seattle 120 071 000—11 11 2
Prieto, Mohler (5), Corsi (6), Taylor (8), Steinbach; Mulholland, Wolcott (3), Meacham (5), M. Wagner (5), Basio (6), M.Jackson (8), Manzano. W— Mohler, 6-9. L— Mulholland, 5-3. Sv— Taylor (15). HRs— Oakland, McGwire 2 (52), C. Spiezio (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 010 200 000—3 5 0
Cincinnati 000 110 40x—6 10 0
(First game)
Osborne, Petkovsek (6), Fossas (6), T. J.Mathews (7), Ludwick (8) and Pagnozzi; Portugal, Saikeld (5), Remlinger (6), Le.Smith (6), Shaw (7), J. Brantley (9) and Fordyce. W—Shaw, 8-5. L—T. J.Mathews, 2-6. Sv—J. Brantley (41). HRs—St. Louis, Gaetti (22). Cincinnati, Larkin (30).

St. Louis 000 000 000—0 1 0
Cincinnati 500 000 10x—6 3 0
Dn.Jackson, Bailey (7) and Sheaffer; Smiley and J. Oliver. W—Smiley, 13-14. L—Dn.Jackson, 0-1.

Houston 000 000 000—0 2 1
Florida 300 000 03x—6 7 0
Kile, Hudek (7), X. Hernandez (8) and Eusebio; Helling, Hammond (9) and C. Johnson. W—Helling, 2-1. L—Kile, 12-10. HR—Florida, Dawson (2).

Montreal 000 110 000—2 8 1
Atlanta 001 014 02x—8 15 1
Fassero, D. Veres (6), Dyer (6), Leiper (8), Alvarez (8) and Webster; Smoltz, McMichael (9), J. Lopez. W— Smoltz, 23-8. L— Fassero, 15-10. HRs— Montreal, Segui (10). Atlanta, Grissom (23), Lemke (5), Smoltz (1).

New York 000 200 010—3 8 2
Philadelphia 000 200 101—4 7 1
Person, Byrd (6), Mlicki (7), Wallace (8) and Hundley; Madura, K.Ryan (7), Battalico (9) and Bennett. W—Battalico, 4-5. L—Wallace, 2-2. HRs—New York, Huskey (13). Philadelphia, Zuber (1). (One out when winning run scored).

Chicago 010 020 00—3 9 2
Pittsburgh 520 020 02—11 14 0
(8 innings)
F.Castillo, Campbell (2), Myers (5), Casian (5), T. Adams (6), Wendell (6), B. Patterson (8) and Houston, Servais (8); Cordova, Ruebel (6), Boever (8) and Ostir. W—Cordova, 4-7. L—F. Castillo, 7-16. HRs—Pittsburgh, Martin (18), J. Bell (13).

Colorado 300 000 000—3 7 2
San Francisco 410 100 10x—7 9 1
Ned, Reker (2), Bailey (6), Leskanic (8) and Je.Reed; Sodersirom, DeLucia (8), Beck (9) and R. Wilkins. W— Sodersirom, 1-0. L— Ned, 0-1. HR— San Francisco, G. Hill (18).

Los Angeles 000 100 010—2 5 0
San Diego 000 030 00x—3 10 1
Nomo, Park (6), Guthrie (7), Osuna (8) and Piazza; Ashby, Tl.Worrell (6), Hoffman (8) and B. Johnson. W— Ashby, 9-5. L— Nomo, 16-11. Sv— Hoffman (39). HRs— L.A., Piazza (36), Mondesi (24). San Diego, Finley (28).

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Yomiuri	71	52	0	.577	—
Hiroshima	69	53	0	.566	1½
Chunichi	66	55	0	.545	4
Yakult	61	63	0	.492	10½
Yokohama	51	72	0	.415	20
Hanshin	50	73	0	.407	21

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Yomiuri 3, Hiroshima 2, 10 innings
Yakult 3, Hanshin 1
Yokohama 14 Chunichi 3

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Orix	71	46	6	.602	—
Nippon Ham	66	55	4	.544	7
Kintetsu	58	60	1	.492	13½
Seibu	57	63	4	.476	15½
Lotte	54	63	3	.462	17
Daiei	52	71	2	.424	22

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Orix 7, Nippon Ham 6, 10 innings
Seibu 6, Kintetsu 0
Lotte 7, Daiei 6

HOCKEY

NHL PRESEASON

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Ottawa 5, Washington 2
Montreal 6, Toronto 3
N.Y. Islanders 3, Buffalo 2
Boston 5, Chicago 3

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	3	0	0	1.000	98	47
Indianapolis	3	0	0	1.000	66	44
Buffalo	3	1	0	.750	56	61
New England	2	2	0	.500	79	66
N.Y. Jets	0	4	0	.000	46	101

CENTRAL

Houston	2	1	0	.667	82	60
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	.667	64	47
Baltimore	1	2	0	.333	49	74
Cincinnati	1	2	0	.333	60	68
Jacksonville	1	3	0	.250	79	88

WEST

Kansas City	4	0	0	1.000	91	53
Denver	3	1	0	.750	102	66
San Diego	3	1	0	.750	106	97
Oakland	1	3	0	.250	68	81
Seattle	1	3	0	.250	61	107

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Philadelphia	3	1	0	.750	87	88
Washington	3	1	0	.750	72	40
Arizona	1	3	0	.250	51	103
Dallas	1	3	0	.250	64	87
N.Y. Giants	1	3	0	.250	43	87

CENTRAL

Minnesota	4	0	0	1.000	90	65
Green Bay	3	1	0	.750	136	56
Detroit	2	2	0	.500	86	63
Chicago	1	3	0	.250	55	71
Tampa Bay	0	4	0	.000	45	99

WEST

Carolina	3	0	0	1.000	74	33
San Francisco	2	1	0	.667	68	34
St. Louis	1	2	0	.333	36	67
Atlanta	0	3	0	.000	41	85
New Orleans	0	4	0	.000	60	107

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Arizona 28, New Orleans 14
Kansas City 17, Denver 14
Minnesota 30, Green Bay 21
New England 28, Jacksonville 25, OT
New York Giants 13, New York Jets 6
Carolina 23, San Francisco 7
Washington 17, St. Louis 10
Seattle 17, Tampa Bay 13
Detroit 35, Chicago 16
Buffalo 10, Dallas 7
San Diego 40, Oakland 34
Philadelphia 33, Atlanta 18

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Toronto	11	2	0	409	265	22
Montreal	7	5	0	313	304	14
Hamilton	6	7	0	281	394	12
Ottawa	3	9	0	216	340	6

WESTERN DIVISION

Calgary	9	4	0	445	237	18
Edmonton	8	5	0	317	223	16
Winnipeg	6	6	0	283	343	12
British Columbia	4	9	0	292	344	8
Saskatchewan	3	10	0	244	350	6

SUNDAY'S RESULT
Hamilton 24, Ottawa 21

GOLF

B.C. Open

Leading final scores and money winnings Sunday on the 6,820-yard, par-71 En-Joie Golf Club course in Endicott, N.Y.:

Fred Funk, $180,000	68-66-63—197
Pete Jordan, $108,000	67-64-66—197
Patrick Burke, $58,000	68-67-65—200
Tiger Woods, $58,000	68-66-66—200
Brian Claar, $40,000	66-68-68—202
Joe Daley, $33,500	68-73-62—203
Joey Sindelar, $33,500	69-68-66—203
Hugh Royer, $23,500	70-66-67—203
B. Hughes, $27,000	71-68-65—204

CYCLING

Tour of Spain

Leading results of the 221-km (137-mile) 16th stage between Logrono and Sabinanigo on Monday: 1, Nicola Minali, Italy, Gewiss, 5 hours, 34 minutes, 38 seconds; 2, Steffen Wesemann, Germany, Telekom, same time; 3, Sergei Smetanin, Russia, Santa Clara, s.t.; 4, Marcel Wust, Germany, MX Onda, s.t.; 5, Tom Steels, Belgium, Mapei, s.t.; 6, Biagio Conte, Italy, Scrigno, s.t.; 7, Martin Hvastija, Slovenia, Cantina, s.t.; 8, Paolo Valoti, Italy, Cantina, s.t.; 9, Denis Zanette, Italy, AKI; 10, Marco di Renzo, Italy, Cantina, s.t.

OVERALL STANDINGS: 1, Alex Zuelle, Switzerland, ONCE, 72 hours, 32 minutes, 19 secs; 2, Laurent Jalabert, France, ONCE, 1:23 behind; 3, Dufaux, 5:26; 4, Roberto Pelaire, Italy, MG, 7:14; 5, Stefano Faustini, Italy, AKI, 7:22; 6, Davide Rebellin, Italy, Polti, 7:55; 7, Georg Totschnig, Austria, Polti, 8:36; 8, Melchor Mauri, Spain, ONCE, 8:45; 9, Tony Rominger, Switzerland, Mapei, 8:55; 10, Neil Stephen, Australia, ONCE, 9:20.

CRICKET

SECOND TEST
SRI LANKA VS. ZIMBABWE, 4TH DAY
IN COLOMBO
Zimbabwe 1st innings: 141
Sri Lanka 1st innings: 350-8 dec.
Zimbabwe 2st innings: 235 (all out)
Sri Lanka 2st innings: 30-0
Result: Sri Lanka won by 10 wickets to win the two match series 2-0.

SAHARA CUP
PAKISTAN VS. INDIA, FOURTH MATCH
IN TORONTO
Pakistan innings: 258-8 (50 overs)
India innings: 161 (all out, 39.2 overs)
Result: Pakistan won by 97 runs. Series tied at 2-2.

RUGBY UNION

PAN AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP
United States 27, Uruguay 13
Canada 21, Argentina 41
STANDINGS: Argentina 12 points; Canada 8; United States 6; Uruguay 1.

SOCCER

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Sporting Gijon 2, Zaragoza 0
Celta Vigo 0, Real Betis 2
Deportivo Coruna 4, Hercules 0
Real Madrid 1, Raya Vallecano 0
Extremadura 0, Oviedo 2
Barcelona 3, Real Sociedad 2

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING
EUROPE
Slovakia 6, Malta 0
CONCACAF SEMIFINAL
Cuba 3, Panama 1

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER
Los Angeles 2, Dallas 1
FINAL STANDINGS: Eastern — y-Tampa Bay 58; x-D.C. 46; x-NY-NJ 39; x-Columbus 37; N. England 33. Western — y-L.A. 49; x-Dallas 41, x-K. City 41; x-San Jose 40; Colorado 29.
(x-clinched playoff berth; y-clinched conference title).

TENNIS

Davis Cup

SUNDAY'S LATE RESULTS
WORLD GROUP
QUALIFYING
Mexico 3, Argentina 2
REVERSE SINGLES
Alejandro Hernandez, Mexico, def. Hernan Gumy, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1; Gaston Etlis, Argentina, def. Leonardo Lavalle, 6-3, 7-6.
Switzerland 5, Morocco 0
REVERSE SINGLES
Marc Rosset def. Mehdi Tahiri, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1; Jakub Hlasek def. Larbi Rhamiti, 6-0, 6-1.
EURO-AFRICA ZONE
GROUP TWO, THIRD ROUND
Slovakia 4, Poland 1
REVERSE SINGLES
Karol Kucera, Slovakia, def. B. Dobrowski, 6-7 (2-7), 6-3, 6-4; Michal Gawlowski, Poland, def. D. Hrbaty, 6-7 (7-1), 6-3, 7-6 (7-4).
AMERICAN ZONE
GROUP ONE, PLAYOFF
Chile 5, Peru 0
REVERSE SINGLES
Marcelo Rios def. Alejandro Aramburu, 6-2, 6-2; Gabriel Silberstein def. Americo Tupac Venero, 7-5, 6-7 (7-9), 6-1.
GROUP TWO, FINAL
Ecuador 4, Uruguay 1

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هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Padres Hang Tough

Split With L.A. Sets Up Showdown

By Bob Nightengale
Los Angeles Times

SAN DIEGO — On a day when victory would have virtually clinched their division race, the Los Angeles Dodgers lost, 3-2, to the San Diego Padres in front of 51,092 at San Diego Jack Murphy Stadium, setting up a dramatic showdown this weekend at Dodger Stadium.

"This is the way it was supposed to be," said the Dodgers' second baseman, Delino DeShields. "We both had our chances during the season to put distance between ourselves, but it didn't happen."

The Dodgers (88-68) came to San Diego last Thursday with a half-game lead over the Padres (88-69). After four games, they left with a half-game lead.

Entering the fifth inning on Sunday, the Dodgers' Hideo Nomo had a 1-0 lead. Raul Mondesi's solo home run in the fourth against Padres starter Andy Ashby (9-5) had the Dodgers believing this could be the day the West was unofficially won.

But it all unraveled in the fifth. Rickey Henderson hit a one-out double into the left-field corner. Then Tony Gwynn slapped a 1-and-0 fastball into right-center, tying the score, 1-1. Three pitches later, Steve Finley hit a 425-foot home run into the right-field seats for a 3-1 lead.

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Giants 7, Rockies 3 Steve Soderstrom earned his first major league victory, pitching host San Francisco past the Colorado Rockies for a four-game sweep. Glenallen Hill hit his 18th homer and drove in four runs.

Soderstrom (1-0) won in his second major league start, pitching seven innings and retiring 19 of his last 22 batters. David Nied (0-1) was the loser.

Pirates 11, Cubs 3 Pittsburgh won its 11th game in a row in a game called after eight innings because of rain. Jay Bell homered for the third straight game. The visiting Cubs lost their season-high eighth consecutive game.

Francisco Cordova (4-7) pitched five innings and got the victory.

Braves 6, Expos 2 The Braves earned their fifth postseason trip in six years — a streak interrupted only by the 1994 strike — by beating Montreal in Atlanta to clinch the NL East.

John Smoltz (23-8) pitched eight innings, set a franchise record for strikeouts in a season and hit his first homer in more than two years, a three-run shot in the sixth off Jeff Fassero (16-9) that gave the Braves a 5-2 lead.

Reds 6, Cardinals 3; Reds 6, Cardinals 0 John Smiley pitched a one-hitter in the second game as the Cincinnati Reds kept the NL Central race alive by sweeping a doubleheader from the visiting St. Louis Cardinals.

Barry Larkin hit his 30th homer — to go with his 36 steals — off Donovan Osborne in the first game as the Reds overcame a 3-0 deficit. Hal Morris extended his hitting streak to 22 games — the longest by a Reds player since Pete Rose hit in 44 straight in 1978.

The Reds took control of the second game in the first inning, when Danny Jackson (0-1) walked five batters.

Marlins 6, Astros 0 Andre Dawson hit a three-run, pinch-hit homer and Florida dealt Houston its eighth consecutive loss.

Rick Helling (3-1) held the visiting Astros hitless until the seventh, and allowed only one hit in eight innings.

NL Roundup

David McNew/Reuters

Tony Gwynn greeting Steve Finley after Finley hit a two-run homer.

Dawson, honored with a 50-minute tribute prior to Saturday's game, pinch-hit in the eighth and hit his 438th home run, second only to Eddie Murray among active players.

Phillies 4, Mets 3 Gregg Jefferies' RBI double with one out in the bottom of the ninth gave the Phillies the victory.

Desi Relaford opened the inning with a walk off Derek Wallace (2-2), and stole second with one out. Jefferies followed with a looping double down the left-field line that fell just out of the reach of Carl Everett.

Some game reports appeared in Monday's late edition.

Yankees Slog to Victory, Keeping 4-Game Margin

By Jack Curry
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York Yankees and Boston Red Sox were supposed to play a day-night doubleheader, but elected to stage only the first game because of mushy grounds and threatening weather. Even then, the teams had to endure two rain delays before the Yankees slogged to a 4-3 victory.

The Yankees maintained a four-game lead over the Baltimore Orioles with seven games remaining, reducing their AL East division-clinching magic number to four.

"It's fun the way we're winning," said Paul O'Neill, whose 175-foot sacrifice fly behind second base in the seventh inning scored the decisive run. "A lot of people are helping us win. That's how you win championships."

It was a very wet experience, but the weather, and New York's fortunes, improved after the second delay when the Yankees rallied from a 3-1 deficit. It was an extraordinary day for Derek Jeter and Tim Raines, who combined for five hits and four runs. Bernie Williams roped a two-run triple that helped power the Yankees to their second straight victory and their 10th in the last 13 games.

The Yankees got six decent innings from starting pitcher Ramiro Mendoza and employed the dynamic duo of Mariano Rivera and John Wetteland to close out the victory.

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Orioles 5, Blue Jays 4 Roberto Alomar singled home the tiebreaking run in the seventh as host Baltimore maintained its lead in the wild-card race. Scott Erickson (13-11) won his fifth straight decision, allowing four runs and eight hits in seven innings, improving to 5-0 since Aug. 25.

Indians 6, Royals 5 Kenny Lofton had three hits and scored two runs, and Cleveland scored three times in an error-filled seventh when visiting Kansas City couldn't seem to find the handle on the ball. Jack McDowell (13-9) won his third straight start, but he was not sharp, giving up five runs and seven hits in seven innings, walking three and striking out five.

White Sox 5, Twins 1 In Chicago, Robin Ventura hit a tiebreaking, three-run homer in the sixth and Alex Fernandez pitched a five-hitter. Fernandez (15-10) walked none and struck out seven for his sixth complete game. The only run he allowed was Chuck Knoblauch's wind-aided two-out homer in the top of the sixth.

Tigers 7, Brewers 5 Detroit rallied for four runs in the ninth inning against Milwaukee closer Mike Fetters. Fetters, seeking his 31st save, entered the game with a 5-3 lead to start the ninth. After a leadoff walk, he gave up four consecutive singles, including RBI hits by pinch-hitter Ruben Sierra, Travis Fryman and Bobby Higginson.

Rangers 4, Angels 1 Ken Hill pitched an eight-hitter and Juan Gonzalez hit his club-record 47th homer for the visiting Rangers.

Athletics 13, Mariners 11 Mark McGwire led off the eight-run fifth with his 51st homer and capped the inning with a grand slam to give visiting Oakland a 10-run lead. The A's held on to stop Seattle's 10-game winning streak.

Some game reports appeared in Monday's late edition.

AL Roundup

College Skyboxes: Cashing In or Selling Out?

By Robert Bryce
New York Times Service

AUSTIN, Texas — College football teams have long relied on marching bands, cheerleaders and winning teams to sell tickets and generate revenue. While nothing will ever take the place of a winning record, colleges across the country are adopting a more reliable, and more controversial, source of cash: those exclusive enclosed seats in the stratosphere of sports stadiums known as skyboxes.

Once the ultimate status symbol of professional sports, skyboxes are proliferating in the college game. Nearly three dozen universities in six conferences now have the private boxes, and half a dozen more plan to add them.

"It's a creeping and disturbing trend," said Edward J. Blakely, dean of the planning and development school at the University of Southern California.

Blakely, who is writing a book about exclusive communities with restricted access for the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, said that sports stadiums had been one of the last places where Americans shared a common space.

Skyboxes, he said, are the sporting equivalent of residential communities that rely on gates and security fences to keep nonresidents out.

"It used to be the regular guy at the ball park could sit next to the corporate CEO," Blakely said. "Not anymore. This is the privatization of public space." The private boxes are popular at colleges for the same reason they are popular at the professional level: money. A college stadium skybox that seats from 8 to 50 can cost $8,000 to $80,000 a season.

"The ability to raise additional revenue is the main and only reason" for skyboxes, said Dave Heeke, an associate athletic director at the University of Oregon, which put 11 of the boxes in its football stadium in 1991.

Heeke pointed out that the miniature suites offered a college's supporters more than a comfortable vantage point. "The amenities may include catered meals and color television. And most of the cost of a skybox is tax deductible because it is classified as a contribution to a college athletic program.

Numerous state-supported schools known for their football prowess have installed skyboxes, including the Universities of Florida, Georgia, Iowa and Arizona. In the last few months, the University of Texas here, a member of the new Big 12 Conference, announced that it would build 64 skyboxes in its football stadium.

The University of Nebraska, which has won two consecutive national collegiate football championships, announced plans to build 40 of the boxes.

The private suites above the common seating at college sports events are not limited to football. Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and the University of Nevada at Las Vegas have the private boxes at their basketball arenas. Texas Tech University in Lubbock has skyboxes in its new baseball stadium.

Bill Dorsey, executive director of the Cincinnati-based Association of Luxury Suite Directors, said no one should be surprised that skyboxes were playing a bigger role at the amateur level. "College sports are big business," said Dorsey, whose association of about 350 members is made up of companies that lease the boxes as well as caterers that serve them.

"In certain states, the colleges are bigger than the pro teams," Dorsey said. "For instance, the University of Nebraska takes the place of a pro team. It's what the whole state of Nebraska focuses on."

The University of Nebraska is planning to charge a minimum of $75,000 a year for a skybox with 20 seats. At that price, with six home games, a seat in one of the boxes at a Nebraska football game will cost $625. By comparison, a ticket in the stands is $28 to the public and half that for students.

In some cases, college skyboxes cost as much as or more than those in professional sports. According to figures from Dorsey's association, the most expensive skybox at Lambeau Field, home of the National Football League's Green Bay Packers, leases for $25,000 a year.

The most expensive skybox at the Thomas & Mack Center, where the University of Nevada at Las Vegas plays basketball, costs $80,000 a year. Students, however, are admitted to home games free.

Robert Baade, an economics professor at Lake Forest College in Illinois, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee last year about the problems associated with financing new sports stadiums. Like Blakely, he questions the trend toward the exclusive boxes.

"Stadiums have a finite amount of space," Baade said. "If you devote more and more seating to preferential customers, what do you have left for the ordinary public? I think it means sports spectating is becoming a far less democratic activity."

The president of the student government at the University of Texas, Jeff Tsai, said that he would oppose the private boxes if they resulted in the loss of student seats. But he added, "Skyboxes are an alternative that could benefit students because they could alleviate the burden they pay for athletics."

Texas A&M University was one of the first major colleges to build skyboxes. The university, also a member of the Big 12, built 48 of the boxes in its football stadium in 1980. "This is just another way to provide good seats to our alumni and corporations," said Wally Groff, the university's athletic director, who added that revenue from the skyboxes had been used to build and refurbish other sports facilities. "We just approved a $3.6 million tennis center, and the funds for that are coming from the suites."

Groff dismissed the notion that skyboxes had created economic segregation in the stands: "The good seats have always gone to the biggest contributors."

While many colleges are embracing skyboxes, the University of Michigan and the University of Notre Dame, two universities renowned for their football programs, have decided against them.

"We have had many people come to us and ask if they can build skyboxes for us," said Bruce Madej of the University of Michigan's athletic department. "And there have been unbelievable offers on the table. But we are trying to make sure that this is a college atmosphere and not a professional atmosphere."

Sky Seats Pay Off for Colleges

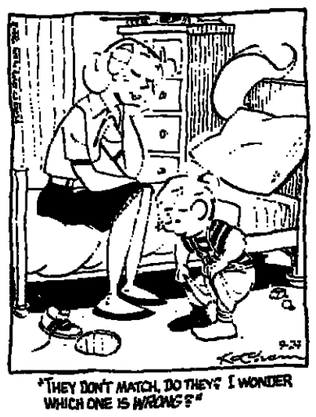
Long the ultimate status symbol of professional sports, skyboxes, or suites, are now found in dozens of college stadiums and arenas. Here is a sampling:

	NUMBER OF SKYBOXES	SEATS PER SKYBOX	ANNUAL PRICE FOR SKYBOX
Football stadiums			
West Virginia University	12	12	$27,000
University of Iowa	17	8 to 15	$10,000 to $18,000
Texas A&M University	48	8 to 12	$8,400 to $30,000
University of Florida	48	15	$25,000 to $33,000
Clemson University	102	8 to 22	$8,000 to $20,000
University of Nebraska	40*	20	$75,000 to $80,000
Basketball arenas			
University of Nevada-Las Vegas	30	10 to 20	$42,000 to $80,000
Wake Forest University	17	10 to 20	$20,000 to $35,000

*Completion date: 1999

NYT

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID

JUMBLE.

Answer: A ___ THE ___

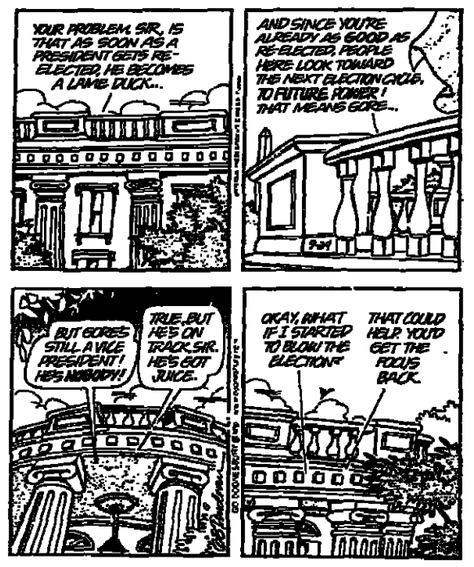
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WAGER PIVOT FAMISH SLEIGH
Answer: The beer company's banner year resulted in — HIGH SPIRITS

BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE

DOONESBURY



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ART BUCHWALD

In Love With Snakes

WASHINGTON — It requires all kinds of people to run a presidential election campaign. It takes men and women who believe in their country and who want to make it a better place. It also takes venomous snakes who do all the dirty work behind the scenes. In the past no one knew the true identity of these snakes, but recently they have begun to appear on talk shows and now want full credit for adding sleaze to the race.

Buchwald

The snakes write the dirty commercials, plant negative rumors about the opposition — sometimes even about members of their own party — and spread garbage about the candidate's family.

□

These men (to be politically correct, I will not discuss the women) fit a particular profile. They all resemble the Unabomber, but have less of a conscience than he does. The longer they talk to the press, the easier it is to see that they all suffer from a Pinocchio complex.

Braindead, a political attack specialist, told me that his tough advertisements should be airing any day now. "The negative stuff is ready to fly. We'll have the opposition screaming 'foul' before Halloween."

"Do the candidates approve of the attack ads?" I asked.

"They're not allowed to say so, but secretly they love them. They don't care what their negative campaigners do as long as they hit their opponents in the groin. Even when advisers like Dick Morris get the boot, the president, Hillary and Al Gore called him to say how sorry they were. Presidential candidates stand by their hit men."

□

"But it still takes money for the snakes to put on sleazy ads, doesn't it?" I said.

"Lots, but it is there. You go to a donor and tell him that you want to run a respectable ad and he'll turn you down. You ask for money to dump mud on the opposition and he'll open up the safe."

Braindead then told me, "The voters claim that they also don't approve of negative electioneering, but just watch their eyeballs dance when the dirty commercials come on the screen."

"What do the attack handlers expect in exchange for spreading the word that the opposition candidate is a drug dealer?" I wanted to know.

"An office next to the president, a good job in the Cabinet, an ambassadorship to Paris or a position in the law firm that lobbies the Food and Drug Administration to declare tobacco a health food."

"I guess that you can't have a presidential election without mudslingers."

"You could, but it wouldn't be any fun. And it wouldn't give the political well-poisoners anything worthwhile to do."

Mao Is Still a Best-Seller

Reuters

BEIJING — More than two decades after his death, Mao Zedong is the best-seller at the '96 Beijing Book Fair, the Beijing Youth Daily said Monday. A biography of the Great Helmsman, three volumes of his selected works and a book of his poetry took the top three best-seller spots.

The Poems T.S. Eliot Didn't Want Printed

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

LONDON — The poet's instructions could not have been more clear. "I beg you fervently to keep them to yourself and see that they are never printed," T.S. Eliot wrote in 1922. He was 34, and he was preparing to sell a notebook full of early poems to a friend named John Quinn, for $140.

For 74 years, Eliot's wishes were respected, more or less. Although several of the poems have appeared in published letters, and several others in an anthology of off-color verse, the notebook itself turned up in the New York Public Library in the late 1960s. Since then, scholars have been allowed to read and refer to the poems, but have been forbidden to quote from them directly.

That has just changed. With the publication here of Eliot's notebook in a thickly annotated volume called "Inventions of the March Hare: Poems 1909-1917," more than 40 poems never before seen by the public have been made available.

Additions to the Canon

Shall I say, I have gone at dusk through narrow streets
And seen the smoke which rises from the pipes
Of lonely men in shirtsleeves, leaning out of windows.
And when the evening woke and stared into its blindness
I heard the children whimpering in corners
Where women took the air, standing in entries —
Women, spilling out of corsets, stood in entries
Where the draughty gas-jet flickered
And the oil cloth curled up stairs.

And when the evening fought itself awake
And the world was peeling oranges and reading evening papers
And boys were smoking cigarettes, drifted helplessly together
In the fan of light spread out by the drugstore on the corner
Then I have gone at night through narrow streets,
Where evil houses leaning all together
Pointed a ribald finger at me in the darkness
Whispering all together, chuckled at me in the darkness.

And when the midnight turned and writhed in fever
I tossed the blankets back, to watch the darkness
Crawling among the papers on the table
It leapt to the floor and made a sudden hiss
And started stealthily across the wall
Flattened itself upon the ceiling overhead
Stretched out its tentacles, prepared to leap.
—*Excerpt of "Prufrock's Pervigilium," from "Inventions of the March Hare: Poems 1909-1917," to be published by Harcourt Brace*

The lady of the porcelain department
Smiles at the world through a set of false teeth.
She is businesslike and keeps a pencil in her hair

But behind her sharpened eyes take flight
The summer evenings in the park
And heated nights in second story dance halls.

Man's life is powerless and brief and dark
It is not possible for me to make her happy.
— *"In the Department Store," from "Inventions of the March Hare"*

"Inventions of the March Hare," edited by Christopher Ricks and scheduled for publication by Harcourt Brace in March in the United States, includes complete poems, parts of poems and early versions and fragments of some of Eliot's greatest works, among them "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock."

"They're poems that are written by someone who had an exceptionally rigorous and high standard for himself as to which of his poems was worthy of publication," said Anthony Julius, the author of "T.S. Eliot, Anti-Semitism and Literary Form."

The poems include a section of "Prufrock," titled "Prufrock's Pervigilium," which the poet considered inferior and never included in the published version. They also include echoes of famous lines. A poem titled "Afternoon" includes "The ladies who are interested in Assyrian Art / Gather in the hall of the British Museum," a less successful version of "Prufrock's" "In the room the women come and go / Talking of Michelangelo."

"Inventions of the March Hare" includes several poems that seem troubling, particularly to a modern-day sensibility. These poems — bawdy, scatological limericks with racist imagery that describe, among other things, the encounter of a highly sexed Christopher Columbus with King Bolo, a well-endowed black monarch — were torn from the notebook but recovered in Ezra Pound's papers at Yale.

In Britain, they have raised new questions about Eliot, whose reputation is already undergoing something of a revision after the exploration in Julius's book of the anti-Semitic elements in some of the poet's greatest works. How big a deal are these bawdy poems? "They are not worth reading," Julius said. "They tap, in the most puerile way imaginable, racist fantasies of the sexual superiority of blacks."

To the poet Craig Raine, the off-color poems are nothing to get upset about. "It seems extraordinary to me that we live in a world of Tarantino films and here we are pretending to be shocked by a few bawdy poems," he said. "To me, they simply add to his humanity."

Horst Tappe/Camera Press

Now published are more than 40 works never seen by the public.

Was it fair to publish the poems when Eliot left explicit instructions to the contrary? Ricks, a critic and professor of English at Boston University, pointed out poems intended to be private have often been published, usually posthumously. "It's totally usual for unpublished work, in the long run, to be published," he said. "If poets don't want things to be published, they usually destroy them."

Furthermore, Valerie Eliot, the poet's widow, a fierce guardian of his memory who has been painstakingly editing and publishing his letters, concluded some years ago that it was time for publication. She said none of the poems — even the unsavory ones — should be left out.

The poems, Ricks said, help demonstrate the great influence that the French poet Jules Laforgue had on the young Eliot, an influence that began to wear off with time as Eliot became more confident in his own voice.

In "Prufrock and Other Observations," a volume of poetry Eliot published in 1917, a smattering of the poems are written "under the sign," as Eliot called it, of Laforgue; in "Inventions of the March Hare" there are more than 15 such poems, Ricks said.

But the most important thing about the newly published poems, Ricks said, is that they stand on their own. "Eliot knew that they were not as good as the poems he wanted to make his name on," he said. "But some of these are extremely beautiful and incomparably better than any poem you will read this year published by a new poet."

AP Photo/Copyright 1996, Denis Reggie

John Kennedy and Carolyn Bessette leaving the chapel after being wed.

PEOPLE

ARE **John Kennedy Jr.** and his bride, **Carolyn Bessette**, honeymooning on a yacht off the Georgia coast? Despite a reported sighting of the former presidential yacht Honey Fitz, nobody seems to know. The privacy-obsessed Kennedy kept details of his wedding so secret that even relatives weren't told the date or place, according to New York magazine. Fewer than a dozen people reportedly attended the ceremony when Kennedy, 35, and Bessette, 28, wed Saturday in a small chapel on Georgia's secluded Cumberland Island. Most of the Kennedys were hundreds of miles away on Cape Cod at a birthday party for **Representative Joe Kennedy**. Guests at the wedding did include the bridegroom's sister, **Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg**, and uncle, **Senator Edward Kennedy**. Cumberland Island, an unspoiled barrier beach that was once a vacation home for the **Carnegie** family, was shut to the public before the wedding; according to a local park volunteer, members of the wedding party flew into a nearby Florida airport under cover of darkness for several days before the marriage.

More than a thousand people, most of them young, black and fans of the slain rap star **Tupac Shakur**, braved heavy rains to attend a ceremony in Harlem that was less a memorial than a lesson in the futility of "gangsta" values and the street violence that recently ended the 25-year-old rapper's life. Organized by the Nation of Islam, the ceremony, formally called the "Hip Hop Day of Atonement," spent little time with fond remembrances of the rapper. Instead, speakers drew attention to what many of them termed the need to "inform and uplift" black America's youth. **Arthur Muhammad**, a New York hip hop personality, challenged rap's preoccupation with violence and drugs. He said that if "keeping it real" has to mean preserving such negative things in black life, than "we need to change the reality."

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Princess Diana goes to the White House on Tuesday for a breakfast hosted by **Hillary Rodham Clinton**. The East Room affair is a thank-you for those most involved in arranging this past weekend's 1996 SuperSale, a benefit for breast cancer research. The 130 invitees include the designers **Ralph Lauren, Oscar de la Renta, Todd Oldham, Tommy Hilfiger** and **Vera Wang**, Vogue editor **Anna Wintour** and **Lucia Flecha de Lima**, wife of the Brazilian ambassador and one of Diana's closest friends.

□

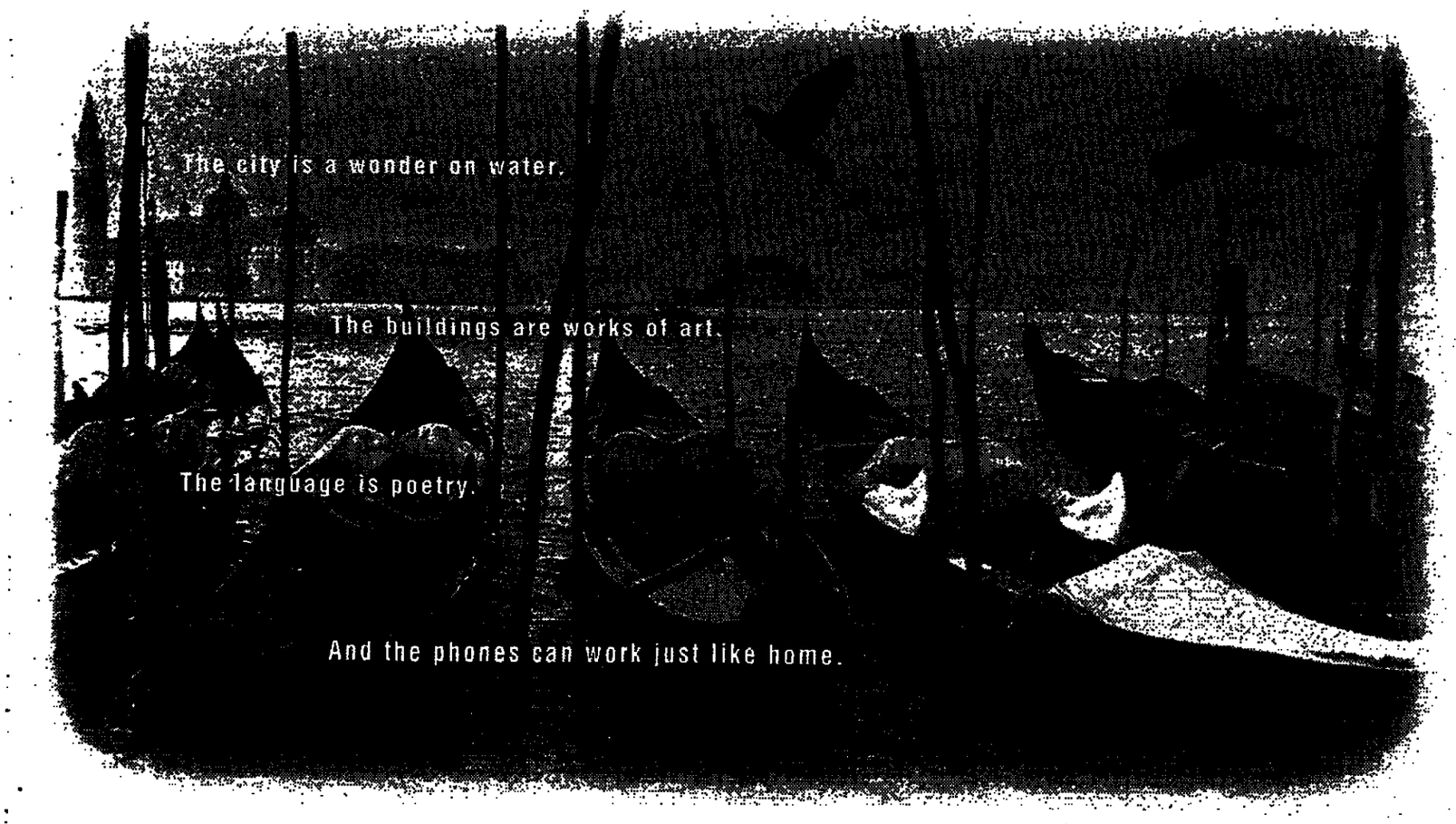
Former White House press secretary **Dee Dee Myers**, 35, and New York Times White House reporter **Todd Purdum**, 36, are engaged after dating seriously for about a year. "No ring, no date yet," Myers told The Washington Post. The co-host of CNBC's "Equal Time," Myers says she is "ready, and I feel very lucky."

□

It's called the "skin contouring" camera and for folks like **Peter Jennings, Tom Brokaw** and **Barbara Walters** it's becoming indispensable. "A good technician operating one of these cameras can really take years off someone's face," TV Guide quotes an unnamed veteran news technician as saying in its latest issue. "There's a reason why Jennings or Rather reporting from the field might not look as youthful as they do in the studio." **Larry Thaler**, director of news studios for NBC News, says the cameras "can remove almost all of someone's wrinkles, without affecting their hair or eyes."

□

Brigitte Bardot says the French extreme-right leader **Jean-Marie Le Pen** is a "lovely, intelligent man," but calls the film star **Alain Delon** a cold-hearted monster. Bardot, who left the silver screen 23 years ago to become an animal-rights campaigner, gives details of her political sympathies and her sex life in memoirs published Monday and excerpted in the French daily Le Figaro. Bardot notably attacks another blonde cinema idol, **Catherine Deneuve**, who once lived with one of her former husbands, **Roger Vadim**, and tattles on her own love affairs with the singers **Serge Gainsbourg** and **Sacha Distel**, the actors **Sami Frey, Jean-Louis Trintignant** and **Jacques Charrier** and the German playboy **Gunther Sachs**.



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